The LONDON MAGAZINE:

or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1760.

With an accurate MAP of the Countries from DRESDEN to BRESLAW, and the Routs of the Prussian and Austrian Armies, before and after the Battle of Lignitz: Also a neat PLAN of the TOWN and HARBOUR of HALLIFAX, Capital of NOVA SCOTIA, both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row; of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, or any single Month to compleat Sets; also a GENERAL INDEX to the first 27 Volumes.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1760, &c.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sc. Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conso.	3 p. c. B. 1726.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 ½ per C. B. 1758.	4 p. Cent. b. 1760.	per Cent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weath London
111 ¾	139	93 ½	85 ⅛	84 ½	83 ¾	84 ¼	83 ¼	83	87 ¼	88 ⅛	95 ⅛	83 ⅜	10 0	5 7 6	N. N. W.	rain
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Sunday															S. W.	rain

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 27s to 33s 6d qu. Barley 16s to 17s 6d	61. 5s. to 7l 10s 14 to 17 qu.	61. 15s to 8l 10s 13s. to 18d. od.	8l 15s 27s to 30 qu	6l. 15s to 8l 4s 16s to 20s od	08l. 02s load 19s to 21s qr	34s to 48 qr 14s to 20	30s to 40 qr 15s to 20s od	38s 8d to 42s 6d b. 28 3d	3s 9d bush. 2s 7d	Hops 35s. cwt Hay per load 54s. Coals 34s. per chaldr

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHILST mens minds are full of the late disgrace of the jesuits in Portugal, and curiosity endeavours to anticipate the consequences of that event: Whilst the empire they so lately erected in Paraguay, tho' brought to ruin, is not quite forgot: Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, to give the world some particulars of a son of Loyola, which will prove that society's attempts to found jesuit commonwealths, have not been confined solely to South America; but that they intended also to extend their sway over the copper coloured tribes of the northern part of that continent, and, perhaps, the seeds of disgust sowed amongst the Cherokees and Creeks, at the time I am going to mention, may have had a more baneful effect than it could, at that time, enter into the wisest heads to conceive.

Whilst the brave and worthy general Oglethorpe commanded in Georgia, and, by his extensive influence over the Indian nations around that colony, kept them in friendship and subjection to this crown; and in March, 1743, whilst he, with a detachment of his indefatigable regiment, and a large body of Indians, was making an incursion to the very gates of St. Augustine, one Preber, a German jesuit, as he afterwards appeared to be, was sent prisoner to Frederica, by capt. Kent, who commanded at fort Augusta, on the main. Capt. Kent had, for some time before, perceived a remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade, and a sulkiness in that generous nation that betokened no good to the English. After a wise and secret enquiry, and from proper intelligence, he had great reason to imagine some ill humours were stirred up in these people, by a white man, who had resided some time in the Upper Towns, after having been many years amongst the Cherokees, who always shewed him the utmost deference. A Upon these advices he got him privately seized, and conveyed (without noise or bustle) to Frederica, as aforesaid, little imagining the importance of his capture; though the Indians, missing him, made it very apparent, by their clamours, that B they were not a little interested in his safety. The general, at his return, was surprized, upon examination, to find in this prisoner, who appeared in his dress a perfect Indian, a man of politeness and gentility, who spoke Latin, French, Spanish, and German fluently, and English C brokenly. What passed at his several examinations, it is not in my power to determine; but the consequence was, that he was detained a prisoner, and so remained when I left the colony, at the beginning of the year 1744, which was after his excellency returned to England.

D Preber, as to his person, was a short dapper man, with a pleasing, open countenance, and a most penetrating look. His dress was a deer-skin jacket, a flap before and behind his privities, with morgissons, or deer skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced, in the Indian E manner, on his feet and ancles. The place of his confinement was the barracks, where he had a room, and a centry at his door, day and night. The philosophical ease with which he bore his confinement, the communicative disposition he seemed possessed of, and his politeness, F which dress or imprisonment could not disguise, attracted the notice of every gentleman at Frederica, and gained him the favour of many visits and conversations.

His œconomy was admirable; from his allowance of fish, flesh, and bread, he always

always spared, till he had by him a quantity on which he could regale, even with gluttony, when he allowed himself that liberty: "It is folly," he would say, "to repine at one's lot in life: — my mind soars above misfortune; — in this cell I can enjoy more real happiness, than it is possible to do in the busy scenes of life. Reflections upon past events, digesting former studies, keep me fully employed, whilst health and abundant spirits allow me no anxious, no uneasy moments; — I suffer,—though a friend to the natural rights of mankind,—though an enemy to tyranny, usurpation and oppression; — and, what is more, — I can forgive and pray for those that injure me; — I am a christian, — and christian principles always promote internal felicity."

Sentiments like these, often expressed, attracted my particular notice, and I endeavoured to cultivate a confidence he seemed to repose in me, more especially, by every kind office in my power. Indeed, had nothing else been my reward, the pleasing entertainment his conversation imparted, would have been a sufficient recompence. He had read much, was conversant in most arts and sciences; but in all greatly wedded to system and hypothesis.

After some months intercourse, I had, from his own mouth, a confession of his designs in America, which were neither more nor less, than to bring about a confederation amongst all the southern Indians, to inspire them with industry, to instruct them in the arts necessary to the commodity of life, and, in short, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpose he had, for many years, accommodated himself to their opinions, prejudices and practices, had been their leader in war, and their priest and legislator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) some of the most alluring Romish rites with their own superstitions, and inculcating such maxims of policy as were not utterly repugnant to their own, and yet were admirably calculated to subserve the views he had upon them. Hence they began, already, to be more acute in their dealings with the English and French, and to look down upon those nations as interlopers, and invaders of their just rights. The Spaniards, I found, he looked upon with a more favourable eye: "They," says he, "are good christians, that is (with a smiling sneer) such subjects as may be worked upon to do any thing for the sake of converting their neighbours; — with them my people would incorporate and become one nation; — a bull, a dispensation, or a brief, will bring them to any thing."

When I hinted, though at a distance, the bloodshed his scheme would produce, the difficulties he had to encounter, and the many years it would require to establish his government over the Indians, he answered in this remarkable manner: "Proceeding properly, many of these evils may be avoided, and, as to length of time,—we have a succession of agents to take up the work as fast as others leave it. We never lose sight of a favourite point, nor are we bound by the strict rules of morality, in the means, when the end we pursue is laudable. If we err, our general is to blame, and we have a merciful God to pardon us: But, believe me, before this century is past, the Europeans will have a very small footing on this continent." Thus, the father, or nearly in these words, expressed himself, and often hinted that there were many more of his brethren, that were yet labouring amongst the Indians for the same purposes. The adventures of this remarkable man, which he imparted to me, are so extraordinary that I shall, the first opportunity, consign them to your hands for publication, if you will accept of them; and, at present, shall conclude this letter with one striking instance of his presence of mind and fortitude.

On the 22d of March, 1744, the large magazine of bombs, and a small magazine of powder, at Frederica, by some accident were set on fire and blew up with a dreadful explosion. In a moment the town wore all the appearance of a bombardment, the inhabitants left their houses and fled with the utmost consternation into the adjacent woods and savannahs, whilst the splinters of the bursting shells flew in the air to an amazing distance, considering they were not projected from the usual instruments of destruction. The worthy and humane captain Mackay, who then commanded in the garrison, immediately opened the doors of the prisons to all the captive Spaniards and Indians, and bid them shift for themselves. A message was sent to Preber to the same purpose, which he politely refused to comply with, and in the hurry he was

soon forgotten. The bombs were well bedded as it providentially happened, and, at intervals, were some hours in discharging themselves. When the explosion began to languish, some of us thought of the jesuit, and went to his apartment, which, by the bye, was not twenty paces from the bomb-house: After calling some time, he put forth his head from under his feather-bed, with which he had prudentially covered himself, and cried, "Gentlemen, I suppose all's over; for my part, I reasoned thus: The bombs will rise perpendicularly, and, if the fusee fails, fall again in the same direction, but the splinters will fly off horizontally; therefore, with this trusty covering, I thought I had better stand the storm here, than hazard a knock in the pate by flying further." This was said with the same ease that he would have expressed himself at a banquet, and he continued the conversation, with his usual vein of pleasantry, to the end of an explosion, that was enough to strike terror to the firmest heart. I am, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1760. AMERICUS.

We own ourselves so edified by the Behaviour of the Roman Catholicks in Ireland, *who, in the Memory of Man, have never given the least Disturbance to the Government, that it is with particular Pleasure we insert the following Extract from a Paper intitled,* The Farmer's Case of the Roman Catholicks in Ireland, *said to be written by the Author of* Gustavus Vasa, Henry Brooke, *Esq; and subjoined to* An Essay on the ancient and modern State of Ireland, *&c. lately printed, and* intended, *(says the Author of the* Monthly Review) to shew the Reasonableness of mitigating or abating the Rigour of the *old* penal Laws, under which the *present* Roman Catholicks of *Ireland* cannot but think themselves grievously oppressed. He argues upon the Change of Times, Principles, Situation, and Circumstances; in fine, of every Occasion that produced those penal Laws.

HAD an hundred Pitts, (says he) and an hundred Cecils, composed the sense of our ancestors, at the time that those penal laws were enacted; had those men been ever so wise and so just, so righteous and necessary, and well suited to the season; is that a reason that they should continue so to the end of time? In a world where nothing is permanent, where modes, manners, principles, and practice are at a flux; where life is uncertain, and all it contains changeable; nature and reason will conform to situation and circumstance; and where causes A have ceased, in any degree, the consequences ought to cease in the same proportion.

It is not now with Rome as it was in the days when princes held her steed, and emperors her stirrup. The kings of the earth have, pretty clearly, resumed her B usurpations and acquisitions of temporal dominion. It is not now, as it was when she cried peace! and it became peace; or when the breath of her mandate kindled the nations to battle. Even his holiness is, now, but a poor limited prince, pent up within his little Italian demesne. If C some few still acknowledge to hold of his authority, it is a homage of words, and not of facts; they will not acknowledge to hold of his power. He is restored to the quiet and unenvied possession of all the lordship and interest he can acquire in heaven. But the sceptre, even of his D spiritual dominion upon earth, is, of late, as I take it, most wonderfully shortened.

Matters are much altered with the ecclesiastical world, even since I wrote the letters that have roused your spleen. Whether it be through a decline of the Romish religion in particular, or, possibly, E through a decline of all religion in general; the pontifical and episcopal dictatorship and authority are wofully fallen, from the chair of infallibility, where they have bean seated by opinion. The sons of the most bigotted ancestors do now perceive, that piety and immorality are not F rightly consistent. And even the vulgar and ignorant, among the Roman laity, would grumble at departing from an inch of their property, though the priest should advise, and the pope himself should enjoin it.

But, Sir, if the change of times and G principles, situation, and circumstances; if the change of every cause that produced those penal laws, have not availed for a change of consequences; for some mitigation or abatement of their rigour, toward these my unhappy brethren, the Roman catholicks of Ireland: If no argu- H ment, I say, that is taken from changes, may avail for the purpose, I will take one from permanence and duration itself, that shall strike light and conviction to the eye of every beholder; that power may gainsay,

gainsay, but cannot refute; that malevolence may dispute, but never can answer.

About six generations have now passed away, according to the rates of purchase and estimate of the life of man, since these people have offended in word or in deed. No riotings have been heard in their houses, no complainings in their streets; they have been silent and harmless as sheep before their shearers. Our parties, factions, and insurrections, as they are merrily stiled in England, have been all among ourselves; this people were neither actors nor partakers therein. They have offered themselves to our fleets and to our armies; to tend our persons, to till our grounds, to hew our wood, and to draw our water. Where we admit them to fight for us, they have ever proved valiant; where we admit them to serve us, they are found loving, observant, and faithful. Temptations have come to their doors and called them forth; the contagion of rebellion hath broken out among their neighbours; they have yet remained quiet, and continued untainted; still loyal to their sovereign, amenable to government, and submissive to law, through a long and trying succession of about seventy years, they have scarce appeared to repine in the midst of their calamities.

When I look back on the querulous and restless nature of man; when I trace the human propensities through the records of ages and nations; in all the histories of those states who had least cause of complaint; throughout the commonwealths of Asia Minor, the Archipelago, the Grecian continent, Italy, the islands of the Mediterranean, &c. where the *rights of nature*, under forms of various institution, were *asserted by liberty and guarded by law*; where the *assurance of property* gave most *reason for content*: I can find but few instances of any people who, through such a length of time, have continued firm and unshaken, in an uninterrupted loyalty and submission to government.

What then, do we look for further? What proofs do we yet require, of peacefulness and attachment at the hands of these our brethren? Is no period to be put to their state of probation? Must they *for ever* keep out upon *quarantine*, without harbour or hopes of rest or reconciliation? That were hard, indeed.

If it is revenge that we seek, they have, already, suffered enough, not for their own faults, but for the hostility of their forefathers. If we seek our safety alone, let us *chace them at once from country and community*, or put an *end to our domestic fears*, by giving them cause to defend us.

Indeed, Sir, neither common sense, nor sense of any kind, can possibly suppose, that acts of kindness which have been, from the beginning of the world, the cement of friendship to all other people, should prove the reverse to these people alone.

Had they been to us, as the swallow in autumn, who forsakes all connections on the approach of inclemency, I should never have pleaded for any confidence in them. But a people, who, through a winter of seventy years continuance, have never failed, or forsaken, or given us cause of offence, surely merit some consideration, some grateful and chearing ray to warm them to a sense that protestants are not, by choice, of a cruel, unforgiving, and malevolent nature.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Sept.* 1[illegible]

WHEN I have been reading in Mr. Pope's Essay on Man the following lines:

Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?

Till very lately, that I met with the following letter, I was not well enough acquainted with the history of this pious prelate, to see the reason for the poet's choice of him, as a person of so signal piety, as to have seemed to have been exempted from the malign influence of an air so putrid, that *each gale* thereof was *death*.

As other readers of that essay may possibly be desirous of seeing something relating to him, I send it you, that, if you think fit, your Magazine may be a repository of an epistle which displays a character so worthy of imitation. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

BRITOPHILUS.

The Bishop of Marseilles's *Letter, to the Bishop of* Soissons, Sept. 27, 17[illegible] *N. S. when the Plague raged at* Marseilles.

"I wish, my lord, I were as eloquent as you are full of zeal and charity, to testify my grateful acknowledgment for your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but, in our present calamitous

[illegible]ration, we are not in a condition to express any other sentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very seasonable time, for I was reduced almost to the last penny. I am labouring to get money for two bills for 1000 livres, which the bishop of Frejus was pleased to send us, and six more of Mr. Fontanieu, though [illegible] upon the decay of the bills of 1000 livres, they are not very current; yet I hope I shall succeed. You, my lord, have prevented these difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I presume to beg the favour of you to thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madam de Dangeau, and the curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

It is just I now give you some account of a desolate town you was pleased to succour. Never was desolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: To be sick and dead was almost the same thing. As soon as the distemper gets into a house, it never leaves it till it has swept all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and consternation are so extremely great, that the sick are abandoned by their own relations, and cast out of their houses into the streets, upon quilts or straw beds, amongst the dead bodies which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy spectacle have we on all sides! We go into the streets full of dead bodies half rotten, through which we pass to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him absolution. For above forty days together the blessed sacrament was carried every where to all the sick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we have few examples. But the churches being infected with the stench of the dead lying at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confessing the poor people. At present I have no more confessors; the pretended corrupters of the morality of Jesus Christ (the jesuits) without any obligation, have secured themselves, and given their lives for their brethren; whilst the gentlemen of the severe morality (the jansenists) are all flown, and have secured themselves, notwithstanding the obligations and menaces imposed on them; and nothing can recall them, nor ferret them out of their houses. The two communities of the jesuits are quite disabled, to the reserve of one old man of 74 years, who still goes about night and day, and visits the hospitals. One more is just come from Lions purposely to hear the confessions of the infected, whose zeal does not savour much of the pretended laxity. I have had A twenty-four capuchins dead, and fourteen sick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven recollects, as many cordeliers, five or six carms, and several minims are dead, and all the best of the clergy, both secular and regular; which grievously afflicts me. I stand in need of prayers, B to enable me to support all the crosses that almost oppress me. At last the plague has got into my palace, and within seven days I lost my steward, who accompanied me in the streets, two servants, two chairmen, and my confessor. My secretary, and another, lie sick, so C that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the first president, who was so kind as to lend me his house. We are destitute of all succour; we have no meat; and whatsoever I could do, going all about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to D distribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpellier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid stench of the streets, and refuse to visit the sick till the dead bodies are removed, and the streets cleansed. They had been much more E surprized had they come a fortnight sooner; then nothing but frightful dead bodies were seen on all sides, and there was no stirring without vinegar at our noses, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy stench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting F under my windows for the space of eight days, and but for the authority of the first president they had remained there much longer. At present things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, G and of all sorts of the richest cloaths, which people would touch no more, and are going to burn. There are actually in the streets to the value of above 200,000 livres. The disorder and confusion has hitherto been extremely great, but all our hopes are in the great care of the chevalier de Langeron, governor of the town. He has H already caused some shops to be opened. The change of the governor, and of the season, by the grace of God, will be advantageous.

vantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the publick, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague; and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have had nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which necessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those that hold that the moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the moon; and that we shall have reason to fear when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a-while. I am, &c.

HENRY, *Bishop of Marseilles.*

Extract from a LETTER *to an honourable Brigadier General, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in* Canada, *lately published.*

I Am no friend to continental measures; a bitter enemy to them in the extreme to which they are now carried. I am not so dazzled with the abilities and success of duke Ferdinand, as not to see great faults and great good fortune. Through all the glories, with which the British arms are environed, I can see the lives of our brave countrymen, I think, much too prodigally lavished away, certainly beyond all proportion of numbers, when compared with the rest of the army.

His serene highness, it is confessed, has not been insensible to their merit, and as he is conscious, that praise is the best, indeed, the proper reward of a soldier's virtue, he has given it most liberally. At Minden six British regiments routed an army, and we are told, "our infantry performed wonders." At Corbach, "the retreat was attended with a little confusion." In truth, the Hessians and Hanoverians had given way. "Our battalions would have suffered considerably hereby, had it not been for the bravery of the hereditary prince, who, putting himself at the head of one of Bland's squadrons, and of Howard's regiment of dragoons, charged the enemy so furiously, as enabled our infantry to make a safe retreat." (London Gaz. July 22.) Upon this occasion the British troops received the usual compliments, which indeed they greatly well deserved.

I shall trouble you with only one instance more. In the affair of Erxdorff, "Elliot's regiment signalized themselves greatly. Our trophies are nine pair of colours, almost all of which we owe to the intrepidity of Elliot's regiment, which, for its first appearance in the field, has done wonders." (London Gaz. Aug. 2.) Wonders indeed! But how dearly have they purchased these complimental honours! Seventy-nine private men, infantry and cavalry, are killed in the action; seventy-one of them are Elliot's dragoons. One hundred and twenty-one horse are killed, one hundred and sixteen of them are Elliot's dragoons. Two officers are killed, and both of Elliot's dragoons.

Can an Englishman read this account without indignation? Can he see, without horror, the blood of his countrymen thus lavishly poured forth in this Germanick warfare? In any decisive action, let the British soldier bleed; let him die—even for Hanover. His blood may not be wholly useless to his country, nor his death unprofitable to that common cause of mankind, liberty. But let him not be sent upon every idle enterprize, the very parade of fighting; upon every party, every detachment, every unadvised and desperate attack. Let him not be obliged to fight, merely because he does not know how to run away. But I willingly quit the subject, and shall make only one reflection, that it will be far more honourable for the Germans to assist the British troops in the day of battle, than to write these endless encomiums upon their conquering without them.

WE have, this month, thought it expedient to give our readers the annexed correct and elegant MAP of the countries from Dresden to Breslaw, with the routs of the Prussian and Austrian armies before and after the late battle near Lignitz. (See p. 481.) Of Dresden, they will find a plan in our last volume, p. 408, and of Breslaw, in our volume for 1758, p. 40. See also those two articles in our GENERAL INDEX. See likewise our last month, p. 426 and 439, and our present month, p. 481, 483.

The


34 Long. E. from Ferro
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Punitz
Guhrau
Ranviz
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Hernstadt
Militsch
Trachenberg
Wintzig
Buschen
Stroppen
Wohlau
Triebnitz
Parchwitz
Oder R.
Auras
Tschirnsdorf
Regnitz
Berg
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Newmarck
Lissa
Rathen
Hundsfeld
Oder R.
BRESLAW
Ossig
Strigau
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Oldern
Gollitsch
Freiberg
Rankau
Porothwitz
Zobten
Bohrau
Langen Ols
Kartzen
Strehlen
Wansen
Reichenbach
Nimtsch
Rudolphswald
Steinkirk
Heinrichau
Munsterberg
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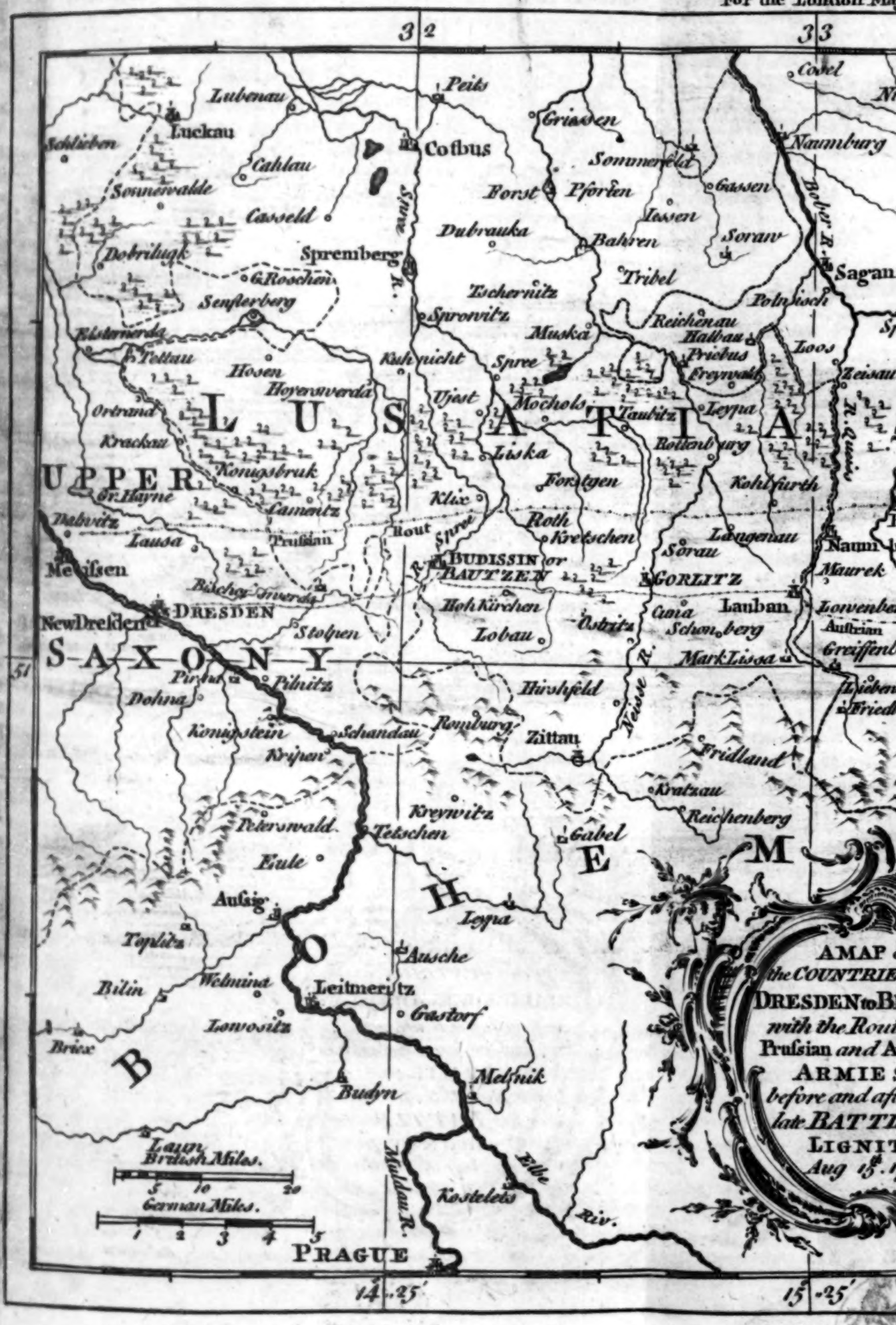

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Gr. Glogau
Latschau
Militsch
Hernstatt
Trachenberg
Prinkenau
Polkowitz
Rauden
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Wahlstatt
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Wolfsberg
Schichau
Rathen
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Schwartzwasser
Ossig
BRESLAW
Cossendau
Jagersdorf
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Canth
Oldern
Hirschberg
Golitsch
Rankau
Boberhayn
Hohen Friedberg
Porotlhwitz
Bober R.
Kupferberg
Zobten
Buch
Freyburg
Bohrau
Schweidnitz
Lauppen Ols
Schmiedberg
Landshut
Olmsdorf
Kartzen
Strehlen
Wansen
Grissau
Reichenbach
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Rudolphswald
Heinrichau
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 397.

NOW, with respect to the bills which were brought in and passed into laws, in pursuance of the resolutions of these two committees, those that related only to the supply were as follow:

The land-tax and malt-tax acts were prepared and brought in, in pursuance of the two resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to, Nov. 26; and, as neither of them contained any extraordinary clause, they were both passed in common course, and received the royal assent by commission, Dec. 13. There was in each, as usual, a clause of credit, by which the commissioners of the treasury were impowered to raise the money, viz. 1000000l. upon the land-tax, and 750000l. upon the malt-tax, by loans or exchequer-bills, at an interest of 4l. *per cent.* which is one *per cent.* higher than has of late been usual in times of peace, and is one of the many disadvantages we are exposed to by the war, notwithstanding the signal success with which it has been hitherto attended.

Nov. 19, It was ordered, that the proper officer should lay before the house an account of the nett produce of the duties upon malt, for seven years, to Michaelmas then last, distinguishing each year; which account, made up to Midsummer, 1758, being, I suppose, as far as it could be made up, was presented the 22d, and ordered to lie on the table to be perused by the members; but the same not having been signed by the proper officers, it was next day, with the leave of the house, withdrawn, and an account, properly signed, presented, which was ordered to lie on the table for the same purpose; and on the 17th of December, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the ways-and-means committee, this account, together with an account of the produce of the duties on malt and hops, from Midsummer, 1720, to Midsummer, 1750, distinguishing each year, (which was presented on the 26th of February, 1750) and also an account of the gross and nett produce of the duties on malt and hops, from Christmas, 1746, to Christmas, 1750, (which was presented on the 15th of March, 1750) were referred to the said committee; whereupon it came to the resolutions before mentioned, which were next day agreed to; and, as soon as they were agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Next day it was ordered, that there should be laid before the house, beside some other accounts relating to spirits, an account of the nett produce of the duties upon malt since Midsummer, 1758; to which order a return was presented to the house, January 14; and on the 16th there was presented to the house an account of the nett produce arising from malt in Scotland, for seven years, from Midsummer, 1751, to Midsummer, 1758, distinguishing each year; both which were ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members: And, on the 17th, after the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were, as before mentioned, agreed to, an instruction was ordered to the last above-named gentlemen, to make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the resolutions that day agreed to.

On the 21st, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, under the title of "A bill for granting to his majesty several duties upon malt, and for raising a certain sum of money, to be charged on the said duties;" when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the very next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. Accordingly, on the 25th, the said order of the day being read, an instruction was ordered by the house to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn, or grain, making into malt; and also an instruction, that they should have power to receive a clause for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, or

other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed: After which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went thro' the bill with amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 28th there was offered to be presented to the house a petition of the maltsters in Ipswich, and parts adjacent, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others, against an additional duty upon the stock of malt in hand; and the purport of the said petition having been opened to the house, a motion was made for its being brought up; but, upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative, *nemine contradicente*: After which the bill was read a third time, and, with several new amendments, passed, and sent to the lords, being now entitled, "An act for granting to his majesty several duties upon malt, and for raising the sum of eight millions, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn making into malt; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed."

In the house of lords the bill passed, of course, without any amendment; and on the 4th of February it received, by itself alone, the royal assent by commission; so that it will remain, upon record, a peculiar instance of the unanimity and zeal of the three branches of our legislature for prosecuting the present war with vigour, and for contributing every thing in their power towards its success: But we are not to suppose that this unanimity and zeal proceeded from the regard we have for any continental connection: It proceeded entirely from the regard we have, and ought to have, for our trade and navigation, and for the security and happiness of our plantations and colonies in America; therefore no minister is to suppose that he may, with impunity, make a sacrifice of the latter to the former.

As to the act itself, the substance of it will appear from the resolutions and instructions upon which it was founded; and the scheme of the lottery thereby established was as follows:

Number of Prizes.		*Value of each.* £.		*Tot. Val.* £.
2	of	10000	is	20000
2	of	5000	is	10000
4	of	2000	is	8000
12	of	1000	is	12000
20	of	500	is	10000
100	of	100	is	10000
400	of	50	is	20000
2000	of	20	is	40000
10700	of	10	is	107000
13240 Prizes				£. 237000
2 First-drawn £. 500 each				1000
2 Last drawn £. 1000 each				2000
66760 Blanks				
80000 Tickets, at 3l. each				240000

But, as the clause which was added in pursuance of the first instruction, of the 25th of January before mentioned, makes a considerable alteration in the method of collecting the annual, as well as this perpetual malt-tax, I think it necessary to give an abstract of it, as follows:

"And whereas, in making malt, as practised before the granting any duties thereon, the barley, or other grain, during its steeping in the cistern, &c. did usually swell so considerably, that it was thought reasonable, upon granting the said duties, in all charges made for the same from the cistern or couch, to allow to the maltster four bushels in every twenty, in consideration of such swelling; and, as many maltsters continue their barley, &c. in the cistern, &c. but a very short time after the first wetting of the same, whereby the swelling, as aforesaid, is much prevented, and does not bear a due proportion to the allowance made upon that account; whereby the maltsters not only obtain the allowance aforesaid in the cistern or couch, although the reason for making the same is in a great measure taken away, but also reserve to themselves a further advantage, by swelling the corn after it has been gauged and charged in the couch, by means of watering it on the floor, where it has the allowance of ten bushels in twenty: To prevent, therefore, practices so greatly detrimental to the revenue and fair traders, it is enacted, That if, from and after the 8th of February, 1760, during the continuance of the duties upon malt, any maltster, or maker of malt, shall not wet or steep his barley, or other grain, intended to be made into malt, in the cistern,

cistern, or other vessel, so as the same shall be covered with water, and continue there, so covered, for the space of forty hours from the time of its being first wet and covered, before he shall draw off the water from the same, he shall not be entitled to the said allowance of four bushels in every twenty, in charging the duties by gauge, either in the cistern or couch."

This fraudulent practice was complained of before the year 1720; and therefore in the act 6 Geo. I. chap. 21, it was enacted, that no maltster, or maker of malt for sale or exportation, should permit any barley, or other corn, making into malt, to be wetted on the couch or floor, or in any other place but in his cisterns, or wetting-vats, duly entered for that purpose at the office of excise for the division where such malt shall be wetted, on pain of forfeiting 2s. 6d. for every bushel. There was likewise, in the same act, another clause for punishing maltsters who should cause their corn or grain to be wetted in such manner that the same should acrespire, that is to say, grow out or sprout as that end of the grain from whence the blade proceeds. But both these clauses were repealed by the act 3 Geo. II. chap. 7. and, as the same fraudulent practice has, it seems, been since renewed, therefore the above-recited clause was moved for, and has been inserted in this new act, by the advice, I hope, of some expert maltsters; otherwise it may be apprehended, that in some sorts of weather it would be dangerous to keep grain covered with water for the space of forty hours from the time of its being first wetted and covered, because in that time the whole, or greatest part of it, might begin to acrespire: But this I shall leave to be considered by those who are skilful in the art of malting, and only observe, that from this human operation we may discover a singular instance of divine wisdom, for from hence it is plain that those parts of the seed, that are designed for the roots of the plant, begin to sprout, and fix themselves in the ground, before the plant itself begins to appear.

The other three bills, that related only to the supply, were all ordered to be brought in on the 13th of May, in pursuance of the three resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly Mr. Charlton, the next day, presented to the house a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; also a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, out of the sinking-fund, for the service of the year 1760; and also a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money towards paying off, and discharging, the debt of the navy, and towards naval services in the year 1760; all which bills were then read a first, and ordered to be read a second time: And, as they were all absolutely necessary for raising the supplies that had been voted, they were all passed in common course, without opposition in either house, and all received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session. Of these three bills the first had, in its course, a clause of appropriation added to it by instruction; and the Bank was enabled to lend the million which the commissioners of the Treasury were by the act impowered to borrow at 4l. *per cent.* interest: The second had, by instruction, a clause of credit added to it for borrowing the money thereby granted; and by another clause the Bank was impowered to lend; both without any limitation of interest: And by the 3d, the Exchequer-bills thereby to be issued were not to be received, or pass to any receiver or collector of the publick revenue, or at the receipt of the Exchequer, before the 26th of March, 1761. Here likewise the Bank were impowered to lend; but, as neither the Bank, nor any other set of moneyed men, had engaged, or were obliged, to circulate these Exchequer-bills, there was some danger of their falling to discount; which would, of course, be a loss to those poor people that could not lie out of their money until their bills came to be in course of payment at the Exchequer: Therefore it is to be hoped, that they will not be applied towards the payment of any wages that may be, or become, due to our brave, but poor seamen.

As to the other bills which were brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the committees of supply, or ways and means, as they relate to something else beside the supply, I shall give an account of them among the other bills, according to the order of time I usually observe; as to which, the first I am to take notice of

of it, the bill for continuing the prohibition on the malt-distillery; for, as the act of the preceding session for this purpose was to expire at Christmas, and as it was necessary to continue the said prohibition until the house should have time to consider of proper methods for laying the malt-distillery under such regulations as might prevent, if possible, its being of dangerous consequence to the health and morals of the people, therefore, Nov. the 14th, it was upon motion resolved, that the house would, on the 22d, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration so much of the said act of the preceding session as related to this prohibition; which order was, on the 26th, put off to the 7th of December; and in the mean time several accounts relating to spirituous liquors were laid before the house, and the following resolutions, setting forth the advantages accruing from, and therefore praying a further continuance of, the prohibition of the malt-distillery, were presented to the house, viz. from several of the principal inhabitants of Spital-fields; from the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and other inhabitants, of the town of Colchester; from the mayor, aldermen, and common council, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk; and from the mayor and bailiffs of the borough of Berwick upon Tweed: And, on the other hand, there were, in the mean time, presented to the house, and read, the following petitions, alledging that the scarcity of corn, which had made the prohibition of the malt-distillery necessary, was ceased, and that the continuing of that prohibition, beyond the necessity which had required it, would be a vast loss and discouragement to the landed interest, and therefore praying that the said distillery might be again opened, under such regulations and restrictions as to the house should seem meet, viz. from the mayor, magistrates, merchants, manufacturers, and other gentlemen, of the city of Norwich; from the several land owners and holders of the South-West parts of Essex, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the landed interest; and from the freeholders of the counties of Ross and Cromartie, in North-Britain.

All these accounts and petitions having been referred to the said committee, the house, on the said 7th of December, resolved itself into the same; and the report being ordered to be then received, Sir John Philipps reported the following resolution, which was agreed to, *nem. con.* viz. "That the prohibition of the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from meal, flour, or bran, be farther continued for a time to be limited:" After which he moved, and it was ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolution; and that he, the said Sir John Philipps, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Grenville, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was, on the 10th, presented to the house by Sir John Philipps, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with one amendment; and the same being then, upon the report, agreed to by the house, the bill, with the amendment, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 13th there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the freeholders of the county of Fife, representing the pernicious consequences which, as they alledged, must ensue to them, and the rest of the landholders of Great-Britain, by the passing of the said bill; and that such a prohibition must be peculiarly hard upon the inhabitants of North-Britain. This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be read a third time, which it was the very same day; and an amendment having been made by the house to the bill, it was passed and sent to the lords, where it passed without opposition or amendment, and on the 20th received the royal assent, being entitled, An act to continue, for a further time, the prohibition, &c. by which it was enacted, that the prohibition should be further continued until the 24th of December, 1760, unless such continuation should be abridged, or shortened, by any other act to be made in the then present session.

The very day this act was passed in the house of commons, that is to say, December the 20th, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 21st of January then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the state of the distillery; which order was put off to the 31st; and in the mean time

time a great number of accounts and papers relating to spirituous liquors were, by order, laid before the house, and a multitude of petitions against continuing the prohibition were presented, all of which were referred to the said committee; and the house having, on the said 31st, resolved itself into the same, Mr. Bacon reported, that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had come to several resolutions, which, on February the 4th, he, by order, reported; and the same, being agreed to by the house, were as follow, viz.

1. That the present high price of spirituous liquors is a principal cause of the diminution in the home-consumption thereof, and hath greatly contributed to the health, sobriety, and industry, of the common people.

2. That, in order to continue, for the future, the present high price of all spirits used for home-consumption, a large additional duty be laid upon all spirituous liquors, whatsoever, distilled within, or imported into, Great-Britain.

3. That there be a drawback of the said additional duties upon all spirituous liquors, distilled in Great-Britain, which shall be exported.

4. That an additional bounty be granted, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all spirituous liquors drawn from corn in Great-Britain.

These resolutions were referred to the committee of ways and means; and on the 15th, as soon as the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into the said committee was read, an instruction was ordered thereunto, that they should consider of proper methods for encouraging the exportation of British spirits; and it was also ordered, that all papers which had been presented to the house, in that session of parliament, relating to the distillery, should be referred to the same; after which the house resolved itself into the same, as it did again on the 18th, 20th, 22d, and 25th, on which last day Mr. Charlton reported, that they had come to several resolutions upon some of the matters to them referred; which report was ordered to be received the next morning, and the house to resolve itself again into the said committee on the Wednesday following.

Accordingly, on the 26th, the said report was received, and the eleven resolutions before mentioned were agreed to *; after which the said four resolutions, agreed to on the 4th, were again read; and it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in upon the three first of these four resolutions, and upon the said eleven resolutions; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, A the Lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. West, should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 7th of March, Mr. West presented the bill to the house, under the title of A bill to prevent the excessive use of B spirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty thereupon; and to encourage the exportation of British made spirits; when the same was read a first time; and, after reading the copy of an order from the lords commissioners of the admiralty to the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, dated Nov. 27, 1756, which C had been presented to the house the 28th of February, the bill was ordered to be read a second time, upon Thursday then next, being March 13: And the bill being now before the house, I shall observe, that, since this affair was referred to the committee of ways and means, a large additional number of papers and accounts, D relating to spirituous liquors and the distillery, had been laid before the house; many witnesses had been examined by the said committee; and on the 8th of February there had been presented to the house, E and read, a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants, of the town of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, representing several good consequences which, they alledged, had arisen from the prohibition of making spirits from wheat, &c. and al- F ledging, that they had just reason to fear, that, should the prohibition be taken off, without such provision or restriction being made, as would prevent the pernicious abuse of such liquors, it would, probably, be attended with fatal consequences to the trade of that town; and therefore praying the house to make such provisions and G restrictions, to prevent the pernicious abuse of such liquors, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and, though it was not particularly referred to the committee of ways and H means, yet what was therein represented gave rise, perhaps, to the opposition that was made to the resolutions of that committee upon this subject; for the new and additional

* See, before, p. 394.

tional duty, proposed, was thought by many to be too small; and among those resolutions there was not so much as one that looked like a provision, or restriction, for preventing the pernicious abuse of such liquors; therefore it was said, that what was proposed looked more like a scheme for increasing the publick revenue, than for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors. However, the resolutions were all agreed to; and upon their plan the bill was formed, and dignified with the specious title I have mentioned.

On the 13th of March the bill was, according to order, read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house on the Tuesday following; and, after reading the beforementioned act of this session, for continuing the prohibition, an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses for abridging and shortening the continuance of the said prohibition: But on the 17th the said order for committing the bill was discharged, and it was resolved, that the house would, upon Friday morning then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, upon the said bill; and, as soon as this resolution was agreed to, the house being informed that the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in, and at the bar presented to the house a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the said city, in common council assembled; whereupon Mr. alderman Beckford stood up, and with the leave of the house, it being after two o'clock*, moved, That the said petition be now read: Accordingly, it was read, and set forth, that the petitioners had, with great pleasure, observed the happy consequences produced upon the morals, behaviour, industry, and health, of the lower class of people, since the prohibition of the malt-distillery; and alledging, that the petitioners observed, that a bill was brought in, to allow the distilling of spirits from corn, and that the petitioners apprehended, that the encouragement given to the distillers thereof would prove greatly detrimental to the commercial interest of this nation, and that the petitioners conceived, the advantages proposed to be allowed upon the exportation of such spirits, being so much above the value of the commodity, would lay such a temptation for smuggling and perjury, as no law could prevent; and expressing their fears, that, should such a bill pass into a law, the excessive use of spirituous liquors would not only debilitate and enervate the labourers, manufacturers, sailors, soldiers, and all the lower class of people, and thereby extinguish industry, and that remarkable intrepidity and courage which had lately so eminently appeared in our fleets and armies, but also inflame those, intoxicated with its malignant efficacy, to perpetrate the most heinous crimes, whereby the opulence and power of the nation, which must always depend on the vigour and industry of its people, and its liberty and happiness, which cannot be supported without temperance and morality, would be, as the petitioners apprehended, in the utmost danger of being destroyed; and that the petitioners were also further apprehensive, that the extraordinary consumption of bread-corn by the still, would not only so raise the price, as to oppress the lower class of people, but would be such a bar to the exportation thereof, as to deprive this nation of a great influx of money, at that time so essential for carrying on the present just and necessary war, and thereby highly injure the landed and commercial interest; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and that the then present prohibition of distilling spirits from corn might be continued, or that wheat might not be permitted to be used in distillation, or that the petitioners might have such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE law of nature and nations is a science which ought to be studied by every gentleman who has the happiness to be born in a free country; and therefore I cannot avoid recommending to the perusal of my countrymen a Book printed

* *By a standing order of the house, no new motion is to be made after two o'clock, without the leave of the house.*

printed in 1757 at Neufchatel, and lately translated into English, intitled, *The Law of Nations, &c. by M. de Vattel.* In the mean time I must think, that the following extracts will be agreeable to your readers; therefore I hope you will give them a place in your next Magazine, and thereby oblige every true Briton, as well as Your humble servant.

London, Sept. 6, 1760.

Upon the question, Whether a nation may change its constitution of government, the author writes thus:

"A very important question here presents itself. It essentially belongs to the society to make laws, both in relation to the manner in which it desires to be governed, and to the conduct of the citizens: This is called the *Legislative Power*. The nation may entrust the exercise of it to the prince, or to an assembly; or to that assembly and the prince jointly; who have then a right of making new, and abrogating old laws. It is here demanded, Whether, if their power extends so far as to the fundamental laws, they may change the constitution of the state? The principles we have laid down lead us to decide this point with certainty, that the authority of these legislators does not extend so far, and that they ought to consider the fundamental laws as sacred, if the nation has not, in very express terms, given them the power to change them; for the constitution of the state ought to be fixed; and, since that was first established by the nation, which afterwards trusted certain persons with the legislative power, the fundamental laws are excepted from their commission. It appears that the society had only resolved to make provision for the state's being always furnished with laws suited to particular conjunctures, and gave the legislature, for that purpose, the power of abrogating the antient civil and political laws, that were not fundamental, and of making new ones: But nothing leads us to think that it was willing to submit the constitution itself to their pleasure. In short, these legislators derive their power from the constitution: How, then, can they change it, without destroying the foundation of their authority? By the fundamental laws of England, the two houses of parliament, in concert with the king, exercise the legislative power: But, if the two houses should resolve to suppress themselves, and to invest the king with the full and absolute government, certainly the nation would not suffer it; and who can presume to say, that they would not have a right to oppose it? But, if the parliament entered into a debate on making so considerable a change, and the whole nation was voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an approbation of the act of its representatives.—But, in treating here of the change of the constitution, we treat only of a right: What is expedient belongs to politicks. We shall therefore only observe in general, that great changes in a state being delicate and very dangerous affairs, and that frequent changes being in their own nature prejudicial, a people ought to be very circumspect in doing it, and never be inclined to make innovations without the most pressing reasons, or an absolute necessity. The spirit of inconstancy which prevailed among the Athenians was always contrary to the happiness of that republick, and was at length fatal to that liberty of which they were so jealous without knowing how to enjoy it."

The question, Whether in a monarchy the nation may change the order of succession, he determines in the affirmative, and adds as follows:

"In ordinary cases, when the state may follow the established rule, without being exposed to very great and manifest danger, it is certain, that every descendent ought to succeed, when the order of the succession calls him to the throne, of whatever incapacity of reigning by himself he may be accused. This is a consequence of the spirit of the law that established the succession; for the people had recourse to it to prevent the troubles which would otherwise have been almost inevitable at every change. Now, little advances must have been made towards obtaining this end, if at the death of a prince the people were allowed to examine the capacity of his heir before they acknowledged him for their sovereign. 'What a door would this open for usurpers or malecontents!—It was to avoid these inconveniencies that the order of succession was established; and nothing more wise could have been done, since by this means no more is required than his being the king's son, and his having life, which can admit of no dispute; but, on the other hand, there is no rule fixed to judge of the capacity or incapacity of reigning.'* Tho' the succession was

* *Memorial in behalf of Madam de Longueville, touching the principality of Neufchatel, in 1672.*

was not eſtabliſhed for the particular advantage of the ſovereign and his family, but for that of the ſtate, the ſucceſſor appointed has nevertheleſs a right, to which juſtice requires that regard ſhould be paid. His right is ſubordinate to that of the nation, or to the ſafety of the ſtate; but it ought to take place when the publick welfare does not oppoſe it.——Theſe reaſons have the greater weight where the law, or the ſtate, may remedy the incapacity of the prince by nominating a regent, in the ſame manner as is practiſed in caſe of his minority. This regent is inveſted, during the whole time of his adminiſtration, with the royal authority; but he executes it in the king's name."

After ſhewing that miniſters and magiſtrates ought to propagate the love of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, he adds,

"It is an inconteſtable truth, that the virtues of the citizens conſtitute the moſt happy diſpoſitions that can be deſired by a juſt and wiſe government. This, then, affords a certain index, from which the nation may judge of the intention of thoſe who govern. If they endeavour to render the great, and the common people, virtuous, their views are pure and upright; and it is certain that their ſight is fixed alone on the great end of government, the happineſs and glory of the nation: But, if they ſpread a corruption of manners, a love of luxury, effeminacy, the rage of licentious paſſions, and excite the great to engage in ruinous expences, the people ought to take care of theſe corruptors; for they endeavour to purchaſe ſlaves, in order to rule over them in an arbitrary manner. While a prince has juſt and moderate deſires, he has not recourſe to theſe odious methods. Satisfied with his ſuperior ſtation, and the power given him by the laws, he propoſes to reign with glory and ſafety; he loves his people, and deſires to render them happy. But his miniſters too commonly cannot bear to be reſiſted: The leaſt oppoſition, if he abandons his authority to them, renders them proud, and more incapable of being moved than their maſter: They have not the ſame love for his people as himſelf. How corrupt is human nature! They diſtruſt the courage and firmneſs inſpired by virtue, and know that the diſtributor of favours rules as he pleaſes over the men whoſe hearts are open to covetouſneſs. So a miſerable wretch, who exerciſes the moſt infamous of all profeſſions, perverts the inclinations of a young victim to her odious traffick; ſhe prompts her to luxury and gluttony, ſhe fills her with ſoftneſs and vanity, to deliver her up more ſurely to a rich ſeducer. This baſe and unworthy creature is ſometimes chaſtiſed by the magiſtrate; but the miniſter, who is infinitely more guilty, ſwims in opulence, and is inveſted with honour and authority. Poſterity, however, will do him juſtice, and deteſt the corruptor of a reſpectable nation."

In ſhewing the duty of miniſters and magiſtrates, with reſpect to providing againſt any foreign attack, he obſerves,

"A cowardly and undiſciplined multitude are incapable of repulſing a warlike enemy; for the ſtrength of the ſtate conſiſts leſs in the number than the military virtues of its citizens. Valour, that heroick virtue which makes us brave dangers for the ſake of our country, is the firmeſt ſupport of the ſtate: It renders it formidable to its enemies, and ſpares the people even the trouble of defending themſelves. A ſtate, whoſe reputation in this reſpect is once well eſtabliſhed, will be ſeldom attacked, if it does not provoke other ſtates by its enterprizes. For above two centuries the Swiſs have enjoyed a profound peace, while the noiſe of arms has reſounded all around them, and war has laid waſte the reſt of Europe. Nature gives the foundation of valour; but ſeveral cauſes may animate, or weaken and deſtroy it. A nation ought, then, to obtain and cultivate a virtue ſo uſeful; and a prudent ſovereign will take all poſſible meaſures to inſpire his ſubjects with it; his wiſdom will point out to him the means. This is the bright fire that animates the French nobility: Inflamed by a love of glory, and of their prince, they fly to battle, and with the utmoſt gaiety ſpill their blood in the field of honour. How far would their conqueſts extend if that kingdom was not ſurrounded by people equally warlike! The Engliſh, generous and intrepid, reſemble a lion in combat; and, in general, the nations of Europe ſurpaſs in bravery all the other people upon earth."

In conſidering the duty of a ſovereign prince, with reſpect to the glory of his country, he writes thus:

"A prince, a ſovereign, whoever he is, that owes every thing entirely to his nation, is doubtleſs obliged to extend its glory as far as is in his power. We have ſeen that his duty is, to labour after the perfection of the ſtate, and of the people

who have submitted to him; and by this means he will make them merit a good degree of reputation and glory. He ought always to have this object in view in every thing he undertakes, and in the use he makes of his power. Let justice, moderation, and greatness of soul, shine in all his actions; for by this means he will procure to himself and his people a name respected by the universe, and not less useful than glorious. The glory of Henry IV. saved France: In the deplorable state in which he found affairs, his virtues encouraged his faithful subjects, gave strangers the boldness to lend him their assistance, and to enter into an alliance with him against the ambitious Spaniards. A prince, weak and but little esteemed, would have been abandoned by all the world; people would have been afraid of being involved in his ruin.—— Besides the virtues that are the glory of princes, as well as of private persons, there is a dignity and decorum that particularly belong to the supreme rank, and which a sovereign ought to observe with the greatest care. He cannot neglect them without degrading himself, and imping a blemish on the state. Every ray, that beams from the throne, ought to bear the character of purity, nobleness, and grandeur. What an idea do we conceive of a people, when we see the sovereign shew, in publick acts, a meanness of sentiment with which a private person would think himself dishonoured! All the majesty of the nation resides in the person of the prince: What, then, must become of it if he prostitutes it, or suffers it to be prostituted by those who speak and act in his name? The minister who acts his master in a language unworthy of him deserves to be disgracefully driven from his post."

And, in considering the alienation of publick property, he writes as follows: "But it is very just to say, that the nation ought to preserve its publick property with great care, to make a proper use of it, and not to dispose of it but for real reasons, nor to alienate or mortgage it for its manifest advantage, or in case of a pressing necessity. This is an important consequence of the duties a nation owes to itself. The publick property is of great use, and even necessary; and it cannot dissipate it improperly without maiming and injuring itself. I speak of the publick property strictly so called, the domain of the state. Alienating its revenues is cutting the nerves of government. As to the property common to all the citizens, the nation does an injury to those who receive advantage from it, if it alienates it without necessity, or without good reason. It has a right to do this as proprietor of these possessions; but it ought to do it only in such a manner as is agreeable to the duties of the body towards its members.——These duties relate to the prince, the director of the nation: He ought to watch over its preservation, and the wise administration of the publick property, to stop and prevent its dissipation, and not to suffer its being diverted to foreign uses."

[*We may probably give more Extracts hereafter from this valuable Book.*]

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. P. I. Continued from p. 409.

An Account of some Experiments relating to the Preservation of SEEDS: *In Two Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Macclesfield, *President of the Royal Society, from* John Ellis, *Esq; F. R. S.*

MY LORD, London, Jan. 18, 1759.

AS the supplying our colonies with the seeds of useful plants, in order to have their produce imported from thence into England, instead of the places of their natural growth in Europe, Asia, and Africa, as we do at present, is a matter of some importance, therefore I am persuaded, that experiments tending to promote so useful and beneficial a work will meet with the approbation of this honourable society.

Among many useful seeds, which I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757, were some acorns of the cork-tree, which were put in a box in sand. These, he mentions in his last letters, were entirely spoil'd in the voyage, and observes, that the confined air in the hold of ships occasions such hot and penetrating steams, especially in warm climates, that it disposes all seeds, in common packages, to a sweating or putrefactive fermentation, by which the vegetative quality of many is entirely destroyed; and therefore advises, that seeds should be sent in tight casks, and placed on or near the deck, so as to have the benefit of the fresh circulating air, at the same time the tightness of the cask would secure them from the salt water.

In order to send the governor a fresh supply of cork acorns, in a growing state, I tried the following experiments on them

to preſerve them ſound; the effect of which I expect to have the honour to lay before this ſociety next ſummer: But, as I tried the very ſame experiments, at the very ſame time, on a parcel of freſh oak acorns, which I collected myſelf, at Sydenham, in Kent, the latter end of laſt October, and have ſince kept them by me in a box in a warm room, it may give us ſome inſight into what may be the fate of thoſe that are ſent abroad.

The experiments were made between the 25th and 30th of October, 1758; and the acorns cut open, to ſee the effects, Jan. 17, 1759.

Experiment 1. Acorns of the Engliſh oak ſmeared over ſeveral times with a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabick; and alſo they had been dried in a window, folded in a piece of paper, and put into a deal box.—When theſe were cut open, they appeared hard, dry, and inclining to black, being quite periſhed.

When I firſt thought of making this experiment, I imagined, that the perſpirable matter of the kernel of the acorns could not paſs through the glaſſy, cloſe ſubſtance of the gum arabick; but experience has convinced me of the contrary.

Exp. 2. Some acorns, treated as in the firſt experiment, were wrapped up in papers, ſoaked in a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabick, each in a ſeparate paper: After they had been dried, they were put in the box with the reſt.—Theſe were ſomewhat ſofter than the firſt, but decayed.

Exp. 3. Some of them were ſmeared ſeveral times over with gum ſenega; and, when they were dried in the window, and well hardened, were put in a paper into the deal box.—Theſe looked rather better than the two former parcels, but unfit for vegetation.

Exp. 4. Some of the ſame acorns were put into the middle of a cake of plaiſterers ſtiff loam, or ſuch as the brewers uſe to ſtop their beer-barrels, and covered over near an inch on every ſide. This ſoon became dry, without any cracks: It was about two inches and a half thick, and was placed with the reſt, wrapped up in a paper in the box.—The kernels of theſe were ſhrivelled up, and grown quite dry and hard, like horn, the loam proving a ſtrong abſorbent.

Exp. 5. Some were rolled up ſeparately in thin flakes of bees-wax, warmed, to make it pliable, and put in paper in the box.—Theſe looked very well when they were cut aſunder, and appeared likely to grow, but were a little ſhrunk.

Exp. 6. Some were rolled ſeparately in roſin, made pliable with warmth.—Theſe cut quite freſh.

Exp. 7. Some of them were rolled each in a thin covering of a mixture of pitch, roſin, and bees-wax, called mummy by the gardeners.—Theſe cut as well, and looked as freſh, as if they had juſt fallen from the tree.

The cork-acorns, that were ſent to Georgia, were incloſed in the ſame ſubſtances with the foregoing, and put into a box filled with dry ſand, quite full, and well faſtened: This was put into a tight caſk, among papers and wearing-apparel, and ſtowed in the upper part of the hold of the ſhip.

While I was making theſe experiments, I wrote to Dr. Linnæus, of Upſal, for his opinion of them, and for his method of preſerving ſeeds in long voyages. I have lately received his anſwer, in which he conſiders the great danger that attends ſeeds in warm voyages, in the ſame light with governor Ellis, and has communicated to me a very probable method of preſerving ſeeds in long voyages, which, he ſays, has never failed. The following is an extract of his letter to me, dated the 8th of December, 1758, from Upſal.

"Seeds may be brought from abroad in a growing ſtate, if we attend to the following method: Put your ſeeds into a cylindrical glaſs bottle, and fill up the interſtices with dry ſand, to prevent them lying too cloſe together, and that they may perſpire freely through the ſand; then cork the bottle, or tie a bladder over the mouth of it. Prepare a glaſs veſſel, of much larger than that which contains the ſeeds, that, when it is ſuſpended in it there may be a vacant ſpace, on all ſides of about two inches diſtance, between both glaſſes, for the following mixture: four parts of nitre, and one fifth part, of equal parts, of common ſalt, and ſal ammoniack: Theſe muſt be well pounded and mixed together, and the ſpaces round, between the outward and inward glaſſes, well filled with it. This ſalt maſs, which ſhould be rather moiſt, will always be ſo cold, that the ſeeds in the inner glaſs will never ſuffer, during the voyage, from the heat of the air. This experiment has been tried, and has never failed."

I am, my lord,
Your lordſhip's
Moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
JOHN ELLIS

MY LORD,

IN a letter, which I took the liberty to address to your lordship, dated Jan. 18, 1759, relating to some experiments which I had made to preserve the acorns of English oaks for a longer time than usual in a perfect state of vegetation, I there took notice, that I had sent some acorns of the cork oak to the governor of Georgia, preserved in much the same manner; but, as the substances made use of for this purpose differed a little, I shall describe those experiments here more particularly.

On the 27th of November, 1758, I prepared seven parcels of the acorns of the cork-bearing oak, or ilex, in the following manner.

Number 1. Fifteen acorns, each covered over singly with a stiff solution of gum arabick, and afterwards rolled up in gummed paper.

No. 2. Thirteen ditto, each rolled up in a thin cover of common yellow bees-wax, softened before the fire, and rolled up afterwards, separately, in white paper.

No. 3. Ten ditto, each rolled up, as before, in wax, and afterwards each covered with a coat of brewer's loam moistened with a thick solution of gum arabick.

No. 4. Five ditto, each coated with gum arabick, and afterwards with whiting moistened with a thick solution of gum arabick.

No. 5. Twenty-five ditto, each coated with gum arabick, and afterwards with brewers loam moistened with a thick solution of gum arabick.

No. 6. Three ditto, each covered with gardeners grafting mummy, consisting of a mixture of bees-wax, rosin, and pitch.

No. 7. Ten ditto, each covered with fullers earth made into paste with a stiff solution of gum arabick.

These seven parcels were all put into ship boxes, filled with dry house-sand, and afterwards put into a tight cask; and arrived in Georgia in April following. Governor Ellis, in his letter to me, dated from thence, May 6, 1759, says, of all these experiments, none succeeded but the parcel No. 3. which had first been covered with bees-wax, and afterwards with a paste made of loam and dissolved gum arabick. We even find, that those that were covered with a thin coat of bees-wax, and afterwards with paper, did not succeed, as their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. This was the case with some of the English oak acorns, which I had coated in the same manner in October, 1758, and cut open in November last, 1759; their kernels being shrivelled and decayed: And those I had covered the same time with a mixture of rosin, bees-wax, and pitch, though their kernels were plump and juicy, yet they, by this time, were turned brown and rancid, by imbibing the steams arising from the pitch and rosin, and were rendered unfit for vegetation.

It may possibly be remarked, that it is no uncommon thing to receive the acorns of oaks from most of the provinces in North-America in a growing state, in January, and even in February; and therefore it may be asked, why it should require more care to send acorns of our growth thither.

The reason of this appears to me, that, as the summer-heats of those provinces by much exceed ours, so consequently their juices, being higher maturated, are not so liable to shrivel and decay as ours are, which, experience shews, are more watery, and less oily; though, perhaps, if both kinds were packed up in a dry, soapy earth, and could be carried at a cool season of the year, I mean the winter-months, they might equally succeed; but, in this kind of weather, we have seldom an opportunity to send them, so as to expect their arrival before the weather, in the Southern parts of North-America, begins to grow too warm, as the ships seldom arrive there till April.

The chesnut, next to the acorn, being the most difficult to preserve sound during the course of one season, or a whole year, on the 23d of February last, 1759, I procured a parcel of Spanish chesnuts, just as they were imported, many of which were sounder than they generally are so late in the season: These I divided into four parcels, and put each parcel into a small earthen jar, involving them in the following substances:

Jar No. 1. 12 chesnuts in mutton suet.
2. 12 ditto in bees-wax and mutton suet, equal quantities.
3. 12 ditto in bees-wax.
4. 12 ditto in bees-wax and yellow rosin, equal quantities.

These substances I melted, but did not pour them among the chesnuts till I could bear my finger in them without the least sensible uneasiness, which I considered as the proper test not to affect the kernels by their heat, and immediately immersed the jar to the brim in cold water.

As this experiment was made with a view to give those gentlemen some hints, who go to the East-Indies, I placed these jars in a room, where they were exposed to the unusual heats of last summer; heat being the great promoter of the putrefactive fermentation of vegetables, and which it is very hard for such gentlemen to guard against, especially as they are obliged, twice in their voyage home, to pass the equinoctial line.

In order to examine the effects of these experiments, and to lay before the society a fair account of them, I broke all the jars, on the 22d of November last, before some ingenious gentlemen of the society, very intelligent in these matters, and found, that jar No. 1. which contained the chesnuts immersed in mutton-suet, proved all rotten, attended with a very disagreeable putrid smell. Those in jar No. 2. were most of them sound and fresh, and their kernels as white and sweet-tasted, as when fresh gathered. These were inclosed in half bees-wax and half mutton-suet, melted together. Those in jar No. 3. were equally sound and well-tasted, and had been inclosed in bees-wax only.

Though part of the chesnuts in these jars were rotten, yet it appeared plainly to be owing to some defect in them when they were first immersed into these substances; most probably, to the lateness of the season, when the experiments were made.

Those in jar No. 4. which were inclosed in half bees-wax and half yellow rosin, were all turned soft and spongy, of a brown colour, and a most disagreeable taste and smell, from the resinous steams they had imbibed.

On the 24th of November last, I planted six of the chesnuts preserved in wax and suet, (No. 2.) and six of those preserved in wax only, (No. 3.) in two garden-pots, and placed them in a very spacious conservatory, belonging to my worthy friend, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; F. R. S. at his seat, near Godalmin, in Surry, where I have the pleasure to inform your lordship and this honourable society, that many of them are already germinating; which proves this method of preserving the larger seeds a very proper one to recommend to gentlemen that go to China, and other parts of the East-Indies, to preserve many kinds of valuable seeds in a state of vegetation during a voyage of a whole year, till they arrive here, and, probably, till they are carried to our settlements in the American colonies.

It remains, then, for gentlemen who go to the East-Indies, to place the seeds they preserve in bees-wax, or bees-wax and suet, in the coolest part of the ship, to prevent these substances being affected with the heat of those parts, which far exceeds ours. Perhaps Dr. Linnæus's method of inclosing them in a larger vessel, and surrounding them with a mixture of salts, described in my former letter, will answer this end. He speaks with so much certainty of its success, that I think it worth the trial, especially when he assures us it never fails.

I am, my lord,
Your lordship's
Most obedient, humble servant,
London, Dec. 13, 1759. JOHN ELLIS.

P. S. Small seeds, in their pods, may be preserved by being placed thinly on pieces of paper, cotton or linen cloth, that have been dipped in wax, then rolled up tight, and well secured from air by a further covering of wax.

RULES *and* MAXIMS *for promoting* Matrimonial Happiness.

Addressed to all Widowers, Husbands, and Batchelors, in England. (*See p.* 409)

As man was appointed, by God, to be lord of the creation, he should govern with a gentle sway, and not act the part of a tyrant to his wife, children, or servants; for he who resolves to be feared cannot expect to be loved.

As the woman is deemed the weaker vessel, the man should give grains of allowance for her frailties; and, if she should appear to him, from a mistaken notion, to be too warm in a wrong cause, add not fuel to the fire, by a spirit of contradiction, but let her passions subside before you attempt to convince her of her error, and then do it with coolness and deliberation.

Let the husband give his company to his wife at his meals, and other times, as often as his business will permit, and consult her upon all necessary occasions, as her real friend: By observing such a conduct he will be better enabled to go through the various incidents of human life, and greatly lessen his cares and anxieties.

Whether his wife be in sickness or in health, remember it is his duty to love and to *cherish* her, even though she may not altogether answer his most sanguine expectations

pectations; and this done, no doubt will remain, but that she will chearfully *obey* so endearing a husband.

In a word, the likeliest way for a man to obtain a good wife, or keep one so, is to be good himself.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN answer to the physico-mathematical problem proposed by your correspondent Eboracensis, (see p. 311) I say, that, when the frog has run one ninth part of a mile, the goose will overtake him; for the sum of the infinite series, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, &c. continually decreasing in a geometrical proportion, is precisely equal to $\frac{1}{9}$. There is no more impropriety in saying that an infinite series *terminates*, than in saying that the sum of an infinite series is *finite*; and it must terminate in O, because there can be no number less than O.

I am, Sir,
Your constant reader, &c.
Newent, near Gloucester, W. DAVIES.
Aug. 11, 1760.

Account of the CITY GATES, *now about to be pulled down.* *(See p. 435.)*

LUDGATE was first built (according to Geoffrey, of Monmouth) by king Lud, a Briton, about 66 years before Christ's nativity.

In the year 1215, the 17th of king John, the barons of the realm, being in arms against the king, entered the city, and spoiled the Jews houses; which being done, Robert Fitzwalter, and Geoffrey de Magna Villa, earl of Essex, and the earl of Gloucester, chief leaders of the army, applied the greatest diligence to repair the gates and walls of the city with the stones of the Jews demolished houses, and at that time rebuilt Ludgate, as also in the year 1586, when the same gate was taken down to be new built, as appeared by a stone found in the wall, supposed to be taken from a Jews house, having the following engraved in the Hebrew characters: "This is the station, or ward, of Rabbi Moses, the son of the Hon. Rabbi Israc."

In the year 1260 Ludgate was repaired, and adorned with the images of Lud and other kings, as appeareth by letters patent of licence, given to the citizens of London, to take up stones for making those images, dated the 25th of Henry III. These had their heads smitten off, and were otherwise much abused, in the reign of Edward VI. by unadvised persons, and such who judged every image to be an idol. In the reign of queen Mary they were again repaired, and had new heads set to their old bodies; all which so remained till the year 1586, the 28th of queen Elizabeth; when the gate, being much decayed, was quite taken down, and newly and beautifully built, with the images of Lud and others on the East side, and that of her majesty queen Elizabeth on the West: All which was done at the common charge of the citizens, amounting to 1500l. or upwards.

This gate was made a free prison in the year 1378, the first of Richard II. Nicholas Brembar being mayor. The same was confirmed in the year 1382, John Northampton mayor, by a common council in the Guild-hall; in which it was ordained, that all freemen of the city should, for debt, trespasses, accompts, and contempts, be imprisoned in Ludgate; and for treasons, felonies, and other criminal matters, committed to Newgate.

In the year 1439, the 10th of king Henry VI. John Wells being mayor, a court of common council established ordinances, as William Standon and Robert Chicheley, late mayors, had done before, concerning the guard and government of Ludgate, and other prisons.

And in the year 1463, the 3d of Edward IV. Matthew Philip being mayor, certain articles for the relief of prisoners were established in common council, at the request of Agnes Forster, the widow of Stephen Forster, fishmonger, sometime mayor.

The quadrant built of stone by Stephen Forster, and Agnes, his wife, contains a large walking-place, the ground 38 feet and a half in length, besides the thickness of the walls, which are at least six feet.

There is a room of the same size over it for lodgings; and, above that, are leads for the prisoners to walk upon, and have the benefit of the air. The following inscription was formerly engraved on copper, and fixed in the said quadrant.

"Devout souls, that pass this way,
For Stephen Forster, late lord-mayor,
Heartily pray.
And dame Agnes, his spouse,
To GOD consecrate,
That, of pity, this house made
For Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water
Prisoners here nought pay,
As their keepers shall all answer
At dreadful doom's-day."

This

This and another, with his arms, being three broad arrows heads, taken down with the old gate, Mr. Stow caused to be fixed over the entry of the said quadrant; but the verses, which indeed are none of the best, even for that time of day, being turned inward to the wall, the like in effect is engraven outward in prose, declaring him to be a fishmonger; for some, on so slight grounds as a Maiden's head in a glass window there, had falsely made him a mercer who had begged at Ludgate.

All the inside of this gate, which was of timber, was consumed in the fire *anno* 1666, and the stone very much damaged; but has been built up very substantially, and hath a convenient chapel for divine service, and beautifully repaired. On the East side, in three niches, are still remaining the effigies of king Lud and his two sons; and, on the West side, that of queen Elizabeth, with the arms of England and France quartered over her.

The last time it was repaired and beautified was in the year 1733, in the mayoralty of John Barber, Esq;

ALDGATE is one and the first of the four principal gates, and also one of the seven double gates, mentioned by Fitz Stephen. It hath had two pair of gates, though now but one.

There also have been two portcloses; one of them remained till the new building the gate, and the place of letting down the other, was to be seen. For the antiquity of the gate, it appears, by a charter of king Edgar, to the knights of Knighton Guild, that in his days the said port was called Ealdgate: Also queen Matilda, the wife of Henry I. in the eighth year of his reign, having founded the priory of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, gave unto Norman, the first prior, and the canons, who devoutly served God therein, the port of Aldgate, and the soke or franchise thereunto belonging, with all customs, as free as she held the same; in which charter she nameth the house of Christ-church, and reporteth Aldgate to be of her demain.

In the year 1215, according to Matthew Paris, in the civil wars between king John and his barons, the Londoners assisted the barons faction, who then besieged Northampton: They came afterwards to Bedford castle, where they were well received by William Beauchamp, captain of the same; and having at that time secret intelligence that they might enter the city of London, they removed their camp to Ware, from whence, in the night, coming to London, they entered Aldgate, and, placing guards at the gates, disposed of all things in the city at their pleasure.

They spoiled the fryars houses, and searched their coffers; which being done, Robert Fitzwalter, Jeffery Magna Villa, earl of Essex, and the earl of Gloucester, chief leaders of the army, applied all diligence to repair the gates and walls of the city with the stones taken from the Jews broken houses; and Aldgate, which had given them so easy an admittance, being then the most ruinous, they repaired, or rather new-built, after the manner of the Normans, strongly arched, with bulwarks of stone, brought from Caen, in Normandy; and small brick, called Flanders tile, was brought from thence, such as was never used here before the conquest.

In the year 1471, the 11th of Edward IV. Thomas, the bastard of Fauconbridge, having assembled a riotous company of seamen and others, in Essex and Kent, came to London, with a great navy of ships, near to the Tower; whereupon the mayor and aldermen, by consent of a common council, fortified all along the Thames side, from Baynard's castle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other instruments of war, to resist the invasion of the mariners; whereby the Thames side was safely preserved, and kept by the aldermen, and other citizens, that assembled there in great numbers. The rebels, being thus denied passage through the city that way, set upon Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, London bridge, and along the river Thames, shooting arrows and guns into the city, fired the suburbs, and burned more than threescore houses. On Sunday the 11th of May 5000 of them, assaulting Aldgate, won the bulwarks, and entered the city; but the portclose being let down, such as had entered were slain; and Robert Basset, alderman of Aldgate ward, with the recorder, commanded, in the name of God, the portclose to be drawn up; which being done, they issued out, and with sharp shot, and fierce fight, drove their enemies back as far as St. Botolph's church: By this time the earl Rivers, and the lieutenant of the Tower, were come with a fresh company, which, joining the other, discomfited the rebels, and put them to flight. Then the aforesaid Robert Basset, with other citizens, chased them as far as the Mile's-end; and from thence, some to Poplar, some to Stratford,

Stratford, slew many, and took many prisoners. In the mean time the bastard, having essayed other places upon the water-side, to little purpose, fled towards his ships.

Mr. Strype observes, in his place, that there was antiently, on the wall, near Aldgate, a turret, whereon was placed an hermitage, which, in the reign of Edward I. was presented to the king's judges at an inquisition in the Tower, being built four feet without the turret in the king's way: "*Hermitagium situm est in turreto muri civitat. Lond. prope Aldgate; & edificatur 4 ped. extra turretum muri predict. in via regia.*"

From this gate towards Bishopsgate was a passage, or lane, between the wall and the priory of the Holy Trinity, about 13 feet broad, which the prior and convent stopped up with a wall of earth, in the troublesome times of Henry III. who was angry with the city, and took away their privileges. In the beginning of the reign of his son, Edward I. there was a presentment of this to the judges itinerant, by the citizens, in which it was said, that it had been so stopped up for seven years, "*ad exhæredationem reg. & læsionem civitat.*" *London.* i. e. To the hurt of the city, and the disinheriting the king; for so they called it when the king's highway was encroached upon.

This gate, being very old and ruinous, was began to be taken down *anno* 1606, at which time, in digging up the foundation, divers antient pieces of Roman coin were found amongst the rubbish, two of which Mr. Martin Bond, a worthy citizen, and one of the surveyors of the work, caused to be carved in stone, according to their exact form and figure, and fixed on either side of the arch of the gate without, Eastward, as they remain to this day. The rest were sent for by the lord-mayor, and court of aldermen, to the Guildhall, where they are still kept.

Upon the 10th of April, 1607, the aforesaid Mr. Bond laid the first foundation-stone of the new gate, Northward. The bottom of the foundation of this gate being sixteen feet deep, and eight feet broad, the whole was substantially finished *anno* 1609, in the mayoralty of Sir Humphry Weld, knight.

Upon this gate were placed the following ornaments, which are now taken away, nothing of that sort remaining, except the two medals before mentioned.

Upon the top, Eastward, a golden sphere, with a vane on it.

On the upper battlement, two figures of antient soldiers, each holding a stone ball in his hand.

Beneath, in a large square, was the effigies of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion, and a chained unicorn, both couchant, at his feet; but this square is now broke through, and a handsome sash window made in it.

On the West side of the gate was the figure of Fortune curiously carved, and gilt with gold, standing on a mund, or globe, with a sail spreading over her head, and looking towards the city.

Beneath this figure, in a large square, which is now likewise turned into a sash window, were the king's arms, with the motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT; and, a little below, VIVAT REX. Somewhat lower, to grace each side of the gate, were two figures, one the emblem of Peace, with a dove on one hand, and a gilt wreath, or garland, in the other; and on the other, or North side, was the figure of Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand.

Over the arch of the gate, the two inscriptions fairly engraven are still legible:

'Senatus populusque Londinenses.
'Fecit 1609.'

And, underneath,

HUMFREY WELD, Mayor.

On the North side of the arch is a postern for foot-passengers; and the rooms over the gate are the dwelling-house of one of the lord-mayor's carvers, who is also one of the serjeants of the chamber for the time being.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

Continued from p. 402.

IN this manifesto his majesty set forth, that the unjust conduct and dangerous designs of the court of Vienna had made it necessary for him to take the resolution, disagreeable to himself, of entering with his army into the hereditary states of his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony; that, considering his particular sentiments of esteem and personal friendship for his Polish majesty, which he professed before God and the whole world, he could never have resolved to have taken such

such measures, if he had not been in a manner constrained thereto by the laws of war, the misfortunes of the times, and the necessity of providing for the security of his own states; that the events of the year 1744*, when the court of Saxony furnished troops, not only to invade the states of the king in Silesia, but also to support the project of attacking his majesty in his states and even in his own residence, were still freshly remembered; that, to prevent his being exposed again to the same fate, he found himself obliged to keep upon his guard, but at the same time to declare, that he had not the least offensive design against the king of Poland; and that he desired nothing more ardently than to see the happy moment arrive in which he might have the satisfaction to restore to his Polish majesty his electoral states, as a deposit which he should always look upon as sacred.

This was the substance of his Prussian majesty's manifesto upon entering Saxony; and upon this his Polish majesty conceived hopes of obtaining some sort of treaty of neutrality; which hopes the king of Prussia for some time took care to encourage, because, as the Prussian army advanced into Saxony, the Saxon troops retired, and had all assembled under their sovereign in a camp at Pirna, strong by nature, and fortified as fast as possible after their entering into it. From this camp the king of Poland, with his whole Saxon army, might at first have easily marched into Bohemia to join the Austrian army, which was then assembling at Kolin under marshal count Brown; and, to prevent this, the king of Prussia encouraged his Polish majesty's hopes of obtaining a treaty of neutrality for himself and his electorate, until he had, with his numerous army, surrounded the Saxon camp and the strong fortress of Konigstein, where his Polish majesty had taken up his residence, and had blocked up every avenue by which they could escape, or receive any fresh supply of provisions. By this means he rendered himself sure of obliging them at last, by famine, to submit to his terms; in which condition I shall leave them till I give an account of his Prussian majesty's further progress.

As soon as his majesty began to march his troops into Saxony, he sent orders to his minister at Vienna, to make a [illegible] application to that court, and to de[illegible] as he had done before, an express de[illegible]ration, that they would not attack [illegible] either that year or the next, with a [illegible]mise, that, as soon as he had received [illegible] an assurance, he would retire with [illegible] troops, and put all things again in [illegible] former situation: But the giving him [illegible] a declaration, or assurance, the court [illegible] Vienna absolutely refused, under pre[illegible] that it was contrary to her imperial [illegible] royal majesty's grandeur and dignity [illegible] make any such declaration, as there [illegible] then a treaty of peace subsisting betw[illegible] them, which by such a declaration wo[illegible] be converted into a truce for two ye[illegible] only, and would, by implication, [illegible] confession that she had been guilty of [illegible] breach of that treaty of peace.

This was the pretence made use of [illegible] refusing to make any such declaration [illegible] and it had really some sort of foundation [illegible] but the true reason probably was, [illegible] being desirous that the king of Pru[illegible] should begin the attack, as he [illegible] threatened, because it would give [illegible] a right to call for the assistance of [illegible] allies, and would set England free fro[illegible] any obligation it was under by the [illegible] defensive treaty with Prussia. This w[illegible] probably, I say, the way of thinking [illegible] the court of Vienna; but the king [illegible] Prussia had another, and a better-found[illegible] way of thinking: He knew, that, wh[illegible]ever effect his attack might have upon [illegible] allies of the court of Vienna, it wou[illegible] not have the effect expected by that co[illegible] upon the councils of England; for, th[illegible] it was really contrary to the interest [illegible] Great-Britain, and even of dangerou[illegible] consequence for us at that particular co[illegible]juncture, to engage in a continental wa[illegible] for the support of his Prussian majes[illegible] yet it was then become necessary for th[illegible] support of Hanover; and, with respect [illegible] the particular interest of that electorate, it could not suffer, but it might gain [illegible] great deal by our engaging in the war; for if, by the art of negotiation, or th[illegible] power of money, the Ottoman Porte coul[illegible] be prevailed on, during the war, to attac[illegible] Russia, or the house of Austria, the latter would be obliged, notwithstanding their alliance with France, to submit to such secularizations, and such terms of peace, as Prussia [illegible]

* *In this year it was, that his Prussian majesty made an irruption into Bohemia, by which he obliged prince Charles of Lorrain to repass the Rhine with the Austrian army.* Lond. Mag. for 1744, p. 414.

Hanover might please to prescribe, s all the then neutral princes and of Europe should unite for prevent- that event. On the other hand, d the event of the war prove unfor- te for Prussia and Hanover, they were of getting, in the mean time, a great of English money; and the other ers of Europe, especially France, d take care to prevent their being too h crushed, for fear of thereby render- the power of the house of Austria lute and uncontroulable in the empire. must, indeed, be granted, that, if king of Prussia began the attack out our consent or approbation, we no way obliged, even in honour, to ort him, because, if we had resolved o desire any assistance from him for defence of Hanover, he could not been attacked upon our account; would the French have supported the of Austria in any attack against if he had made no resistance against entering Germany, and possessing selves of Hanover? And, Whether ught not to have laid aside all thoughts efending Hanover; whether it would have been most prudent to have ght all the regular troops that could ised, and every thing that was valu- in Hanover, over to Great-Britain eland, and to leave the French to do they would with that electorate, as as we heard of the alliance of France Austria; is a question which I shall presume to determine. If we had n this measure, I am apt to believe, there would have been no war upon ontinent of Europe; and it is cer- that we should then have been able ve sent immediately to America such nber of regular troops, as might in y few years have driven out, or sub- all the French in that part of the d, as the French government could ave sent any great number of their ar troops thither; nor could they supplied them with ammunition and tions, if they had. At the same we might have provided for our se- y at home by a well-regulated militia; e might have kept our fleet, with a derable army on board, hovering d their coast, and landing sometimes e place, sometimes at another, with lared resolution to treat their coun- wherever we landed, in the same er as they treated the electorate of ver.

By this measure all the courts of Europe would have been convinced, that, though we have, and ought to have, a concern for the defence of Hanover, yet we are not by that concern to be forced into any terms of alliance which they may please to prescribe, or to purchase their assistance at any higher price than we may think convenient; which conviction would have been of great service to us in all our future negotiations.

As to the king of Prussia, if he had nothing in view but self-defence, and the preservation of the tranquility of Germany, it was undoubtedly, as things then appeared to vulgar eyes, his interest to have advised this measure; for he had now effectually prevented the danger he was in of our forming, in conjunction with Russia and Austria, an offensive confederacy against him as well as France; and, if he had allowed the French quietly to possess themselves of Hanover, they would have been so far from supporting, that they would, under-hand at least, have opposed, any offensive measures against him; because it was, and still is, their interest to preserve, as much as they can, the power of the house of Brandenbourg, as a rival in Germany to the house of Austria.

And, as to the party here at home, who had inveighed so much against any continental connection, they were in honour obliged to insist upon this measure, because, by the popular clamour they had raised against any such connection, they had perhaps deterred, or prevented our ministers from being able to form, such an offensive confederacy against France, as this nation might probably have been able to support; by which means we now found ourselves involved in a defensive alliance with Prussia, which, without something like a miracle, would become so expensive as to render it impossible for us to support, in case we should continue to insist upon his performing his part of that engagement, and without which it was evidently impossible for us to protect Hanover against France; consequently we were now brought into the situation in which, according to the professed principles of that party, no tie of honour, duty, or gratitude, could oblige us to engage for the defence of Hanover*.

What the king of Prussia advised, or what this party insisted on, is equally unknown: But this I am convinced of, that he would not have begun the attack if he had

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1759, p. 654.*

had not been well assured of being supported by this nation; and, as mankind are generally too apt to hope for what they wish, it is probable that hopes were conceived, both at Berlin and Hanover, of being able to prevent or disconcert the alliance then forming against them, or to prevail with the Mahometans to take advantage of the broils then likely to happen among the Christian powers of Europe. Upon this assurance, and these hopes, his Prussian majesty entered Saxony, as before mentioned; and, as he had begun the attack, he resolved to prosecute it with his usual vigour and expedition. As soon as he had inclosed the king of Poland and his little Saxon army, he left a part of his army sufficient for holding them invested; and the rest he sent into Bohemia, under marshal Keith, with orders to possess himself of, and secure, the passes into that kingdom; which the marshal did, without any great opposition. As to the king of Prussia himself, he continued at Dresden until he had searched all the archives, and even private cabinets, belonging to that court, and had seized all such letters and papers as he thought might be of use to him in justifying his conduct; and until he had established such regulations as were necessary for holding the electorate of Saxony in subjection, and obliging the people to furnish every thing in their power towards the prosecution of the war. Having done this, he set out, on the 28th of September, for his army then at Aussig, in Bohemia, and, as soon as he arrived, began his march towards the Austrian army then encamped under marshal count Brown between Lowoschutz and the Egra; which brought on the battle of Lowoschutz, Oct. 1. Of this battle we had, as usual, two very different accounts, both which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1756, p. 461, and an authentick Prussian account in your next year's Magazine, p. 32. From all accounts it plainly appears, that there was no compleat victory on either side; but what advantage there was, seems to have been on the side of the Prussians. However, though the Austrian army retired only to Buden, on the other side of the Egra, the Prussians did not think fit to attack them a second time during this campaign; but, on the contrary, his Prussian majesty himself returned to his camp at Sedlitz, leaving marshal Keith to command, and take care of that part of his army he left in Bohemia.

Soon after his return to Sedlitz, the king of Poland, with his Saxon army, had very near made their escape from their blockaded camp at Pirna; for, as soon as his Polish majesty found that the king of Prussia would by no means accept of his engaging to observe an exact neutrality during the war, or allow either him or his troops to escape, upon any terms but that of the latter's surrendering themselves prisoners of war, or inlisting in the Prussian service, he on the 18th of September ordered application to be privately made to the court of Vienna; and a scheme was at last concerted with marshal Brown for their making their escape. For this purpose the marshal was to march, in the most secret manner, with a large body of horse and light-infantry, from his camp at Buden, and to be at Schandaw, on the right of the Elbe, over-against Königstein, on the 12th of October, by which day the Saxon army was to have thrown a bridge of boats over, in order to pass that river, and force their way through the Prussian posts upon that side to Schandaw: The marshal accordingly arrived at the place and time appointed, though, in order to conceal his march from the straggling Prussian parties, he had made such a circuit, that it was computed he had marched 16 German (or 80 English) miles in three days; but an impetuous wind, and such a swell of water, had happened on the 10th and 11th that a sufficient number of boats could not be got up the river by the 12th at night, when the Saxons were to have thrown their bridge over, and to have passed the river; therefore they were obliged to delay the attempt till next night. In that night, however, they accomplished throwing their bridge over, and actually passed the river, without molestation, very early the next morning, having before sent their heavy artillery and baggage to Königstein; but, before they had marched far on the other side, they found every route they could take towards the Austrians so incumbered, and all the Prussian posts so strongly reinforced, both with troops and artillery, that it was impossible to force their way through to their friends. They now found themselves in a very melancholy situation: To return to their former camp was impracticable; the Prussians were in possession of it, and they themselves had demolished their bridge as soon as they had passed it, in order to prevent a pursuit: To subsist where

were, was impossible; and to resist, or break thro', such numerous enemies and impassable defiles, was equally impossible. They had, therefore, no resource but that of dying desperately, or surrendering upon the best terms they could obtain. Now it was, that they shewed a signal instance of fidelity and loyalty: They resolved to be cut to pieces, rather than offer to capitulate without the leave of their sovereign, who had either remained in, or got back to, the castle of Konigstein. An express being sent to Konigstein for this purpose, his Polish majesty presently sent orders and full powers to his general, the count Rutowski, to capitulate; and the terms were soon agreed on, which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1756, p. 517.

Presently after this capitulation was agreed to, a treaty was set on foot, and soon concluded, by which it was, among other articles, agreed, "That, during the course of the present war, and until peace is restored, the fortress of Konigstein shall remain entirely neuter, but upon condition that the navigation upon the Elbe shall remain free for the Prussian vessels, without being interrupted in any manner, or being in the least molested by the cannon of the fortress; and, if it should happen that any Austrian parties, or others, should penetrate, or make any invasion, into the countries, they should not be protected, or favoured, by the cannon of the said fortress." This treaty being concluded, the king of Poland set out, on the 18th of October, for Warsaw, leaving his queen and eldest son at Dresden; and, though the Saxon troops had shewn so much fidelity and loyalty to their sovereign whilst under the influence of their superior commanders, yet, being now free from that influence, most of the vulgar herd, and even many of the officers, were now prevailed on, by promises or menaces, to list in the service of the king of Prussia. As to those officers who refused to list, they were obliged to sign a covenant, written on the back of the capitulation, by which they engaged, upon their word of honour, in the strongest and most solemn manner, to appear as soon as, and in what place, it should please his Prussian majesty to command; and not to enter into the service of any power, nor be employed in any negotiation; but to remain quietly in the place which should be assigned them, during his majesty's pleasure. This was, indeed, the least his Prussian majesty could demand; for, otherwise, he must have kept them in close prison, where they would have been in danger of starving, as their own sovereign could not maintain them, and even common humanity itself could not oblige the king of Prussia to maintain them, when all the money he could raise was necessary for maintaining his own armies, and defraying the other expences of the war; and this precaution soon appeared to be the more necessary, as four of the Saxon regiments of horse that were in Poland, and consequently not in the power of the Prussians, were sent into the Austrian service, by the king of Poland, as soon as he arrived at Warsaw; which was really a little ungenerous, as the king of Prussia might have insisted upon having them likewise in his power before he allowed his Polish majesty to depart out of the castle of Konigstein.

During all this time the Prussian army under marshal Keith had continued in Bohemia, without being once attacked by the Austrians; but, as the king of Prussia had as yet no magazines established in that kingdom, and as provisions, especially forage, could not, during the winter, be sent from Saxony, either by land, which in winter is generally covered deeply with snow, or by the Elbe, which in that season is strongly shut up with ice, therefore his majesty sent orders to marshal Keith to prepare for returning with that army into Saxony; and, as his majesty takes care to be always present where there is like to be the most important and dangerous service to be performed, he set out himself from Struppen, near Dresden, on the 20th of October, with ten battalions and some squadrons, to secure the retreat of that army, as his majesty well knew, that a retreating army is always in greatest danger of being attacked. On the 23d the army marched in two columns from their camp at Lowoschutz, which they had held ever since the battle; and marshal Keith made such a disposition, that, though the Austrian general Haddick, with a large body of hussars and other light-troops, kept always close at their heels, he never could make any impression, or do them any damage, unless it was, now and then picking up a straggling waggon, or a loitering soldier. On the 27th the whole army arrived at Schoenwald, in Saxony, where they separated, and went into quarters of cantonment; and on the 28th the king himself

self arrived at Sedlitz, when that camp was likewise broke up, and the troops sent into quarters of cantonment.

About the same time that the king of Prussia entered Saxony, he ordered marshal Schwerin to draw together an army in the South parts of Silesia, and to enter Bohemia on that side, in order to oblige the Austrians to divide their forces. These orders the marshal accordingly executed, and penetrated as far as Konigingratz; but nothing, beside a few skirmishes between his light-troops and those of the Austrians, happened on that side; and, after levying what contributions he could upon the open country, he retired, the beginning of November, and cantoned his troops in the county of Glatz. Thus the Prussian troops having all retired out of Bohemia, to the great satisfaction of the court of Vienna, their armies in that kingdom likewise broke up their camps, and retired into winter-quarters chiefly in and about the city of Prague.

Having thus given the first beginnings of the war in Germany, I must observe, that it was not confined solely to operations with the sword; for a most furious war with the pen began in Germany, as soon as the king of Prussia's invasion of Saxony was publickly known: I may even say, that it began as soon as the alliance between Austria and France was concluded; for, soon after that event, surmises began to be propagated in Germany, that engagements had been entered into, between Prussia and Hanover, for overturning the constitution of the empire, and abolishing the catholick religion: Nay, in the month of July, or the beginning of August, the court of Vienna, by their minister at the Hague, represented to the states-general, 1. That the sudden and extraordinary military dispositions, which had been made in a state bordering on the hereditary countries of the empress-queen, had obliged her to give orders for assembling forthwith a considerable body of her troops in Bohemia and Moravia, for the safety and defence of those countries. 2. That the reports designedly spread at foreign courts, as if the friendly alliance lately concluded, between her majesty the empress queen and his most Christian majesty, contained certain secret articles calculated for the total suppression of the protestant religion, and likewise respecting the election of a king of the Romans, were mere inventions; and quite void of truth. And, 3. That it was upon such foundations that a proposal had been made to engage the protestant cours in a league against the house of Austria; a league which, however repugnant it might be to the laws of the empire, had nevertheless been earnestly urged by some of the ministers residing at the dyet of Ratisbon.

To obviate these surmises, and in answer to the last article of this representation, a memorial was soon after delivered to all the ministers at Ratisbon, by Mr. Gemmingen, the electoral minister of Brunswick Lunenbourg to the dyet of the empire; which memorial the reader may see in your Magazine for 1756, p. 442.

Thus the pen-and-ink war began in Germany, even before the Prussian invasion of Saxony; but, as soon as that event happened, and his Prussian majesty's manifesto appeared, such a number of papers were in a short time published, that the perusal of the very titles only would be irksome to the reader; therefore I shall give no more of them, but observe, that, presently after this event, no less than three imperial decrees were published at Ratisbon against his Prussian majesty. By the first the emperor summoned him to withdraw his troops immediately from the electorate of Saxony; by the second he ordered all the vassals and subjects of the empire, employed in the Prussian service, to quit that service immediately; and by the third he expresly forbid any of the members of the empire to suffer any levies of soldiers or recruits for the Prussian service to be raised within their respective jurisdictions.

About the same time the French minister at Ratisbon declared to the dyet, that the proceedings of his Prussian majesty having revealed to the world the project concerted between that prince and England, to excite in the empire a religious war, that might be favourable to their particular views, his most christian majesty, in consequence of his engagements with the empress-queen, and with many other princes of the empire, being resolved to succour them in the most efficacious manner, was about to march such a number of troops to their aid, as might be thought necessary, not being able quietly to permit, that the Germanick body, of whose liberty he was guaranty, should be oppressed under illusive pretexts, which openly shewed themselves in the breach of those social ties that unite sovereigns to one another.

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Also, about the same time, the Russian minister at the Hague communicated to the states-general a declaration from his court, dated September 4th, to the following purpose, viz. That her imperial majesty of Russia having seen a memorial presented to the court of Vienna, on the 30th of last August, by baron de Klingraff, the king of Prussia's envoy extraordinary, was from thence convinced, that his Prussian majesty's intention was to attack the territories of the empress-queen, in which case she was inevitably obliged to succour her ally with all her forces; and to that end had ordered all her troops in Livonia, to be forthwith assembled upon the frontiers, and to hold themselves in readiness to march; beside which, her admiralty had been enjoined to provide quickly a sufficient number of gallies to transport a large body of troops to Lubeck, or wherever else it might appear necessary.

Thus, in a very short time after the king of Prussia's having invaded Saxony, he saw three of the greatest powers of Europe firmly united against him singly and alone; for, whatever assurances he might have had from the British court, the British parliament had not yet declared itself, and he could not be sure, that the latter would not oblige the former to take advantage of his having committed the first hostility, in order to declare itself free from any engagement it had entered into by the late defensive alliance with him. But the Rubicon was now passed: He trusted to the influence which a British court usually has upon a British parliament; and he resolved to proceed with vigour, let the consequence be what it would. The French court at first contented themselves with making the declaration at Ratisbon which I have mentioned; and they concealed as much as they could from the dauphiness, who was then with child, the king of Prussia's proceedings against the king of Poland, her father, and the melancholy condition to which he and his family, and native country, had been thereby reduced. But she was at last some way informed of it; and it had such an effect upon her tender mind, that it occasioned her miscarriage on the 21st of October. This added the passion of resentment to the interest which the French court had to support the house of Austria, lest that house should embrace such proposals as had been, or might be offered, and sacrifice their hopes of recovering Silesia, to those of making themselves amends by some conquest from France. Therefore, the baron Kniphausen, the Prussian minister, had an immediate intimation to appear no more at court, and orders were dispatched to the marquis de Valori, the French minister at Berlin, to retire immediately from that court without taking leave, which he accordingly did on the 3d of November, and thereupon the baron was ordered to leave Paris in the same manner.

The imperial decrees I have mentioned, were the immediate consequence of the king of Prussia's invading Saxony, as that invasion was certainly a breach of the laws of the empire, which the emperor is bound to protect and enforce; but when he entered Bohemia, it became the particular concern of the queen of Hungary; and she presently applied to all her allies, particularly England and Holland, for those succours which they were by treaty obliged to send her. To all she applied, but to all that were not themselves interested, with the usual no-effect: A fresh instance how vain, how ridiculous that ministerial artifice is, with which this nation has been so long, so frequently, and so expensively amused. Among the rest she claimed, in all the forms, at the dyet of Ratisbon, the empire's guaranty of the pragmatick sanction, and of the treaty of Dresden; which guaranty, with respect to the treaty of Dresden, was likewise claimed by the king of Prussia, but would have been claimed by him with more propriety if he had claimed it before his invasion of Saxony.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To HERMAS. (*See p.* 365.)

SIR,

I Am a friend to truth, peace, and charity, hold the rights of conscience sacred and inviolable, am a publick advocate for civil and religious liberty, and have not a greater abhorrence of any thing than angry disputes and a persecuting temper. To call in the secular arm, to implore the aid of the civil magistrate in spiritual concerns, implies a weak cause, that it cannot support itself, and therefore presses an auxiliary into its service for its support. In my opinion, all religious points should be tried at the bar of reason, by the standard of revelation; but, when men abandon the plain principles of sound reason for the wild flights of giddy enthusiasm, what are they not capable of doing? How can there be any serious consideration, much less sober conviction? They may break out into the most senseless, furious acts; may commit whatever an heated

heated, roving fancy may suggest, or blind, intemperate zeal may direct; and, under such circumstances, some restraints may be proper, salutary, necessary, as in some cases corrosives should be rather administered than lenitives. Most certainly every man, as an individual, has a natural right to enjoy his own opinion in private; as a religious creature, and a member of society, he may join in any publick worship, provided the magistrate is satisfied that his principles, or persuasion, will not disturb the peace, nor prejudice the interests, of society. Upon these principles, any man, or body of men, in this land of light and liberty, may now claim the protection of the state, an exemption from all civil penalties. What pretence, then, can there be now for any religious grievance? If men cannot, in their consciences, comply with the church, there is a lawful expedient; an alternative is proposed; they may separate, and, upon certain necessary conditions, may be tolerated in their separation, which may they for ever enjoy! But, if men will claim the privilege of separatists, will open separate meetings for publick worship, and yet will not leave the communion of the church, nor qualify, according to law, as dissenters, they have justly forfeited all title to publick protection; their conduct cannot be construed but as avowed opposition to the established laws of their country. All this appears to me a clear, incontestable truth, and, I think, cannot be disputed by any but the gentleman to whom this trivial scrawl is addressed, the author of *The modest Vindication of the Methodists*. It is very easy, Sir, for you to deny what you cannot disprove; and it may be very prudent for you to pass over in silence what you are not able to defend. I was in expectation of a fair, full answer to my letter and queries; but, as you have only been pleased gently to touch upon some few select topicks, what you have advanced I shall presume freely, faithfully, and candidly, to consider. First, you say that you will not interfere with those particulars of the letter which are of a private concern. Of what concern, then, is the orthography of this letter to you? You say it was too little for publick notice: Why, then, do you appear as a publick advocate upon this occasion,—endeavour to soften gross, glaring ignorance into a slight, casual inaccuracy? This modest letter was sent by a common attorney to an absolute stranger, a gentleman who was called by his superiors to serve his country at the bar, as well as honoured with his majesty's commission to act as a justice of the peace. It could not, then, be a letter of formal compliment, but of real business. To expose a private letter of a private acquaintance, under the seal of friendship, is mean and ungenerous; but you cannot be ignorant, that lawyers act for others, not for themselves: It must be a letter, then, of publick business: It was also wrote in the name of a body, or society of men, which, as the letter-writer informs me, are, in *derision*, called Methodists. I, for my part, could never learn whether it was a name taken by themselves, or given by others; and, now I do know it, I cannot see any thing reproachful in the expression. The names of sects usually imply the principles they maintain, as is evident in Presbyterians, Baptists, Independants, Quakers, Protestants, Papists: But the name of Methodist seems to be a name for nothing; for, as they have no system, or regular scheme of principles, if to be a Methodist signifies that they speak, write, or act methodically, are strict observers of method, they are called out of their names; for they have the least pretension to this name of any persons in the world. By their expressions one would imagine that the gospel had never sounded in our ears, but that we had sat in darkness, and in the shadow of death; and that some great prophet had now arisen up among us, and God had visited his people; though they advance nothing but what, many ages since, has been justly exploded. They only revive what was so offensive, that it was buried to be put of sight. Had they been the original inventors, I know of none that would envy them the honour of the discovery: But I have this to add, for their comfort and consolation, that, if they are pleased with company, their pestilential notions are of an early date, and have been propagated, at different periods of time, in the succeeding ages of the church. They pretend to be purer Christians, but, by their erroneous principles and enthusiastick practices, seem almost, if not altogether, to have lost common Christianity; seem to be as much Christians, as a piece of gold, thickly overlaid with variety of base metals, may be called pure gold. But, to return from this long, though I hope not unnecessary

unnecessary digression, is it not intolerable, in a man who was bred to a learned profession, had practised the law for thirty years, to know not what a misnomer is? Had he been a boy, he would have suffered the discipline of the school: As he is, nothing can exempt him from just correction, unless he can plead the privilege of being twice a child. I always understood, that words were the key of knowledge; but now I find, that a house may be well built, and properly furnished, without a door to enter, or so much as ground to stand upon.

2. It is new to me, that to pay church-dues and serve parish-offices is the true characteristick of a churchman. How does this distinguish a churchman from a Jew or a Quaker, who are equally obliged to do both the one and the other? Very surprizing too is it, that a true son, a spiritual father, in the church, should assert, that most ignorant laymen, men unable to read a syllable, might properly assume and exercise the office of a minister. How is this agreeable to the sense of scripture, or the constitutions of our church? I ask, by what authority teach they these things, or who gave them this authority? If you search the scriptures, you will find that no man must take this honour to himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. What says our blessed Lord? "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, (that is, whoever has not a regular admission into the ministry, is not set apart, by the laying-on of hands, after a sufficient proof of his abilities, his moral and intellectual endowments) the same is a thief and a robber." Could any one, of himself, perform the office of a minister, certainly Jesus Christ might. Who is there equal to him in dignity of person, and perfection of character? And yet Christ Jesus would not act without a particular commission. "As the father sent me, (says he) so sent I you." He did not glorify himself to be an high-priest, though he were a son, without a special call, but was called, of God, an high-priest after the order of Melchisedeck. How offensive it is, in the sight of God, when men boldly usurp the office of the priesthood, will appear very plainly from God's heavy displeasure in the exemplary punishment of Saul, Uzziah, and Korah with his accomplices. Very remarkable is the instance of Hananiah, as you may read Jer. xxviii. He was cut off by the hand of God, from the land of the living, because he pretended to a divine authority for his own inventions. This was written for our admonition, that we might hear and fear, and do no more presumptuously. By the constitutions of our church, no minister, who is regularly ordained, can exercise his ministry, either pray or preach publickly, unless he be appointed to some particular place, or parish, by his ecclesiastical superiors. One clergyman is not to invade the province, intrude into the labours, of another: And, if not a regular minister, most certainly not any one nominated by him; for that power which a man has not in himself he cannot give to another. The consideration of the important duty, of the various difficulties which attend the due discharge of the ministerial office, made so great an impression on the mind of no less a person than an apostle, one who was the greatest master both of human and divine learning, that he broke out into the following exclamation,—"Who is sufficient for these things?" Should the question now be put, it should rather be,—Who is not sufficient for these things? How can you reconcile, Sir, your own words to your own practices? In your address to the clergy you insist upon the following qualifications as indispensably necessary for the pastoral cure; knowledge of the original tongues, profane history, logick, metaphysicks, the general grounds of natural philosophy, with the fathers and schoolmen. How exactly have you observed your own rules, when you have employed hirelings in this neighbourhood, men under your immediate direction, to perform the sacred function, such as journeymen blanket-weavers, shoemakers, &c. &c. and many such excellent textuaries, καπηλεύοντες, *cauponantes verbum Dei*, adulterating the word of God with impure mixtures, making merchandize of the souls of men? For the holy rites of confession, an illiterate hog-boy, a feeder of swine, was spiritual pastor and father confessor. We may justly boast of the most learned clergy in the Christian world; but your practices, Sir, are not only a shame and scandal to our church, but even to the reformation itself. All knowledge is either acquired, or infused: But how do these persons possess either? They despise the first, and only fancy the other. To speak without the use of notes, this is no proof

proof they have real abilities; for it does not prove that they are even men. All this may be done, and has been done, by other animals, as well as men,—by many of the feathered tribe. To be vehement and vociferous, to gain a particular modulation of voice, a fluency of speech, a volubility of tongue, proves neither a divine inspiration, nor a good understanding; not divine inspiration, for all this may be done by human means, by the use of the natural faculties only; nor a good understanding, for a profusion of words may be only so much talk without any sense. Not solid, but empty things sound most; the more empty they are, the greater is the sound. Even in the true prophetick age, there were, among the Jews, schools of the prophets, nurseries of learning, in which the youth were trained up, and prepared for the reception of the holy spirit. If they are for scripture, let me recommend one text to their consideration: "Let every man (says the apostle) abide in the same calling wherein he is called;" that is, Let every person continue quietly and peaceably in that station which God has placed him in, and Nature designed him for. As there is no propriety in your conduct, can you plead any necessity for it? Are not the clergy sufficiently numerous that cures may be supplied? Are the churches so crowded, that there is no admission within the doors? or are their doctrines erroneous? But what interest has a minister of the church to preach false doctrine? You profess yourself to be a member of the church; but can your worship, extemporary effusions only, be considered as the worship of the church? If it be, do you make use of its Liturgy in your prayers? or why is your service attended by sectaries of all denominations? To read books of devotion, to promote Christian knowledge, to revive practical religion, is a truly commendable design; and may such go on and prosper in the name of the Lord! But why may not all this be done in the family-way, without the appointment of regular officers, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority, and the administration of the most solemn ordinances? This, Sir, is a very unexpected, and a most inglorious contest. Our church has often triumphed over the open attacks of its inveterate professed enemies, but now languishes with the wounds of its more dangerous adversary, its pretended friends. These burning and shining lights are no more than false, wandering, delusive fires, like some meteors which dazzle, but do not direct the sight, and in the end will lead you into dangerous and most destructive places. Old as I am, I make not the least doubt, but with these eyes I shall see that this imaginary candle of the Lord, which they have set up, will soon dwindle into a snuff, and expire in a stink. In your most celebrated tract, *A Caution against false Prophets*, the clergy of the established church are compared to ravening wolves in sheep's cloathing. Wolves are beasts of prey, creatures that have no fixed abode, no settled residence, but roam through the country, from place to place, subsisting upon the poor harmless, undesigning sheep. Whether this appellation be more justly applicable to the legal, settled, parochial clergy of the established church, or to irregular, vagrant, fugitive, itinerant preachers, judge ye!

3. Church-dues are payable from all persons, whether Methodists or not. Have the clergy any share in sacramental collections? If such there be, it is known only to yourself. When you and your followers leave the church, I believe numbers of your followers will lament and feel the loss which they will sustain from the benefit of our offerings.

4. I do not charge them with seditious words against the state; but I charge them with somewhat more, and worse too, than words; actions, a series of actions, the constant tenor of which has been, to raise divisions, disturb the peace of private families and publick parishes, imbittering men's minds, alienating their affections, and dissolving the nearest and dearest relations. As to the outrageous mob which you have so tragically figured out in your imagination, it consisted of no less than four persons, two churchwardens, one magistrate, with a domestick servant, persons who are above all censure, and beyond all praise; upon whom I may defy the sharpest teeth of malice to fasten the minutest indecorum, in expression or behaviour; no, not tho' these harmless, inoffensive Methodists threatened, in the most publick manner, and in repeated instances, to reduce the gentleman whose family is the common friend and patron, the constant refuge and support, of the sick and needy, to the alms of a parish, or a morsel of bread. Neither must I omit words: They have publickly sounded the alarm, that they would soon take possession

ession of the pulpits, that those who have enlisted under Mr. W***y's banner only are a hundred thousand strong, divided into distinct bands, or classes, under approved commanders; and that, by an aggregate fund, they defy all judicial proceedings. If these are not, who are, common incendiaries? To compare unknown Christians to a Nero, Christians who may be as much your superiors in temper and morals as they are in rank and fortune, breathes very little of the spirit of the Gospel.

5. True, there are poor, many poor, among the Methodists, who, if possible, are made poorer by them. I have often been astonished that no men of sense, virtue, learning, and fortune, should embrace your persuasion; that your followers should be none but very ignorant persons, or supposed reformed libertines. It is most certain you raise very heavy contributions from the poor. You have declared, from your rostrum, in this neighbourhood, that every journeyman in London, who earns 15s. a week by his honest labour, must pay 6d. a week towards your support. Novelty always excites curiosity, usually attracts admiration: doubtless, crowds attend your ministrations, and give the listening ear; think what is unintelligible, superlatively bad, sublime, most incomparably good. What you prepare is well adapted to those who are more distinguished for mellow than taste; but that to take money away from persons should be the way to support them, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

6. I am not conscious to myself that I have either ignorantly mistook, or wilfully misrepresented, the most inconsiderable point. If I have advanced any falsehood, let the author himself point it out. If he thinks that it will be for his honour and reputation, and for the credit of the common cause, the original letter shall be produced, shall appear *verbatim* in publick print. I declare, once for all, that, if any facts be controverted, they shall be authenticated by proper affidavits, Methodists themselves being witnesses; many of whom, among the followers, most heartily pity, as well-meaning, misled persons, none of whom I am farther against than they are against the truth.

7. Very unfortunate it has been, that magistrates have not acquainted themselves with the false nature, and fatal tendency, of the Methodist principles: They have too long been thought too inconsiderable for notice. If any modesty remains in you, blush thus to impose upon the credulity of strangers. I intimated, that by my information there were no Methodist meetings at London within the jurisdiction of its chief magistrate. I am now well assured, that the Bull-and-Mouth meeting, (truly emblematical) near Aldersgate, which you mention as a full proof to the contrary, lies in St. Martin's le Grand, which you know, in your own conscience, to be not within the liberties of London, but of Westminster.

[*The rest in our next.*]

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late* GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

(*Continued from p.* 388.)

IT was the winter-season when Mr. Handel arrived at London, and musick was not then in the flourishing state in this country, which succeeding years have beheld.

"Excepting a few good compositions in the church style, and of a very old date, I am afraid there was little to boast of, which we could call our own. At this time operas were a sort of new acquaintance, but began to be established in the affections of the nobility, many of whom had heard and admired performances of this kind in the country which gave them birth. But the conduct of them here, i. e. all that regards the drama, or plan, including also the machinery, scenes, and decorations, was foolish and absurd almost beyond imagination. The last pope but one was so exceedingly entertained with Mr. Addison's humourous account of this curious management, that, on reading his papers relating to it, he laughed till he shook his sides. Mr. Addison seems, a little unfairly, to impute this vitiated taste to the growing fondness for every thing that was Italian. It is far from impossible, that the manager might have found this taste established here, and have been obliged to conform to it. Who or what the composers were we are not informed, nor is it very material to enquire. For, from the account of the commencement of the Italian opera here, as we find in the 18th No. of the Spectator, it is plain, that, what with the confusion of languages, and the transposition of passions and sentiments owing to that cause, the best composer could hardly be distinguished from the worst. The arrival of Handel put an end to this reign of nonsense.

The report of his uncommon abilities had been conveyed to England before his arrival, and through various channels. Some persons here had seen him in Italy, and others during his residence at Hanover. He was soon introduced at court, and honoured with marks of the queen's favour. Many of the nobility

were impatient for an opera of his composing. To gratify this eagerness, Rinaldo, the first he made in England, was finished in a fortnight's time. The words of the opera are by Rossi, the first sentence of whose preface is quoted by the Spectator. This contains a sort of panegyrick on his own poetry, for which however he has soon after the modesty to make an apology."

After a twelve-month's stay in England, honoured and caressed by all the court, and loaded with the favours of a great queen, who even condescended to intimate a desire of seeing him again, he returned to the court of Hanover, where he composed a considerable variety of new musick, particularly twelve chamber duettos for the use of the late queen. At the end of the year 1712, Handel obtained leave of the elector to make a second visit to England, upon his engaging to return in a reasonable time. Some months after his arrival the peace of Utrecht was concluded, on which occasion he composed his grand Te Deum and Jubilate, which require no encomiums to recommend them. He was soon after employed in composing for the opera in the Haymarket, prompted thereto, not only by the united requests of the nobility and gentry, but by the queen's particular command, who thereupon settled upon him a yearly pension of 200l.

The time was elapsed to which the elector's leave of absence could be extended, but, from what cause soever it was, the promise he had given slipped his memory. How he made an atonement for this neglect, and by what means he procured his late majesty's pardon, our author's own words will best declare.

"On the death of the queen in 1714, his late majesty came over. Handel, conscious how ill he had deserved at the hands of his gracious patron, now invited to the throne of these kingdoms by all the friends of our happy and free constitution, did not dare to shew himself at court. To account for his delay in returning to his office, was no easy matter. To make an excuse for the non-performance of his promise, was impossible. From this ugly situation he was soon relieved by better luck than perhaps he deserved. It happened that his noble friend baron Kilmanseck was here. He, with some others among the nobility, contrived a method for reinstating him in the favour of his majesty, the clemency of whose nature was soon experienced by greater persons on a much more trying occasion.

The king was persuaded to form a party on the water. Handel was apprised of the design, and advised to prepare some musick for that occasion. It was performed and conducted by himself, unknown to his majesty, whose pleasure on hearing it was equal to his surprise. He was impatient to know whose it was, and how this entertainment came to be provided without his knowledge. The baron then produced the delinquent, and asked leave to present him to his majesty, as one that was too conscious of his fault to attempt an excuse for it; but, sincerely desirous to atone for the same by all possible demonstrations of duty, submission and gratitude, could he but hope that his majesty, in his great goodness, would be pleased to accept them. This intercession was accepted without any difficulty. Handel was restored to favour, and his musick honoured with the highest expressions of the royal approbation. As a token of it, the king was pleased to add a pension for life of 200l. a year to that which queen Anne had before given him. Some years after, when he was employed to teach the young princesses, another pension of the same value was added to the former by her late majesty."

From 1715 to 1720 he composed the operas of Amadige, Teseo, and Pastor Fido; and, during this period was principally at the earl of Burlington's, and at Cannons, then in all its glory, and composed the musick for the chapel of that famous seat.

"During the last year of his residence at Cannons, a project was formed by the nobility for erecting an academy at the Haymarket. The intention of this musical society was to secure to themselves a constant supply of operas to be composed by Handel, and performed under his directions. For this end a subscription was set on foot; and as his late majesty was pleased to let his name appear at the head of it, the society was dignified with the title of the Royal Academy. The sum subscribed being very large, * it was intended to continue for fourteen years certain. But as yet it was in its embrio-state, being not fully formed till a year or two after.

Handel therefore, after he quitted his employment at Cannons, was advised to go over to Dresden in quest of singers. Here he engaged Senesino and Duristanti, whom he brought over with him to England.

At this time Buononcini and Attilio composed for the opera, and had a strong party in their favour. Great reason they saw to be jealous of such a rival as Handel, and all the interest they had was employed to decry his musick, and hinder him from coming to the Haymarket; but these attempts were defeated by the powerful association above-mentioned, at whose desire he had just been at Dresden for singers.

In the year 1720, he obtained leave to perform his opera of Radamisto. If persons who are now living, and who were present at this performance, may be credited, the applause he received was almost as extravagant as that Agrippina had excited: The crowds and tumults of the house at Venice were hardly equal to those at London. In so splendid and fashionable an assembly of ladies (to the excellence of their taste we must impute the

* *The king subscribed* 1000*l. and the nobility* 40,000*l.*

there was no shadow of form or ceremony, scarce indeed any appearance of order or regularity, politeness or decency. Many, who had forced their way into the house with an impetuosity but ill suited to their rank and sex, actually fainted through the excessive heat and closeness of it. Several gentlemen were turned back, who had offered forty shillings for a seat in the gallery, after having despaired of getting any in the pit or boxes."

The attempt to establish Handel's opera produced great heats between his partisans and those of Attilio and Buononcini; and thus matters were situated at the time Radamisto was performed.

"The succeeding winter brought this musical disorder to its crisis. In order to terminate all matters in controversy, it was agreed to put them on this fair issue. The several parties concerned were to be jointly employed in making an opera, in which each of them was to take a distinct act. And he, who by the general suffrage, should be allowed to have given the best proofs of his abilities, was to be put into possession of the house. The proposal was accepted, whether from choice or necessity I cannot say. The event was answerable to the expectations of Handel's friends. His act was the last, and the superiority of it so very manifest, that there was not the least pretence for any further doubts or disputes. I should have mentioned, that as each made an overture, as well as an act, the affair seemed to be decided even by the overture with which Handel's began. The name of the opera was Muzio Scævola."

Handel continued prosperously to conduct the academy for a course of between nine and ten years, when it was dissolved by some bickerings between him and Senesino, Faustina and Cuzzoni, wherein, by his obstinacy and ill temper, he gained the ill-will of many of his noble friends and patrons.

As he had now lost his old singers, he, after entering into partnership with Heideggar, was obliged to go to Italy to fetch over new ones. At his return he went on afresh with his operas; but not with his former success. Another opera was established at Lincoln's-inn-fields, by a new subscription of many of the nobility and gentry. In short, he was obliged to quit the Haymarket to his adversaries, and remove, himself, to Lincoln's-inn-fields, and afterwards to Covent-garden.

"In the summer of the year 1733, he made a tour to Oxford, where there was a publick act, at which he performed his oratorio of Athaliah, composed for that solemnity. By this journey the damages he had suffered in his fortune were somewhat repaired, and his reputation more firmly established. The next winter his opera of Arianna was performed at Covent-garden, while another of the same name, composed by Porpora, was acted at the Haymarket. Polyphemo by the same person, and Ataxerxes by Hasse, gained great applause there soon after. Though Handel had some good singers, none of them could be compared to Farinelli, who drew all the world to the Hay-market. And it soon appeared that the relish of the English for musick was not strong enough to support two operas at a time. There were but few persons of any other class, besides that of the nobility, who had much knowledge of the Italian, any notion of such compositions, or consequently any real pleasure in hearing them. Those among the middling and lower orders, whom affectation or curiosity had drawn to the theatre at his first setting out in conjunction with Rich, fell off by degrees. His expences in providing singers, and in other preparations, had been very large, and his profits were no way proportionate to such charges. At the end of three or four years, instead of having acquired such an addition to his fortune, as from his care, industry, and abilities, he had reason to expect, he was obliged to draw out of the funds almost all that he was worth, in order to answer the demands upon him. The upshot put an end for the present to all musical entertainments at Covent-garden, and almost put an end to the author of them. The violence of his passions made such a disaster operate the more terribly.

The observation that misfortunes rarely come singly, was verified in Handel. His fortune was not more impaired, than his health and his understanding. His right-arm was become useless to him, from a stroke of the palsy; and how greatly his senses were disordered at intervals, for a long time, appeared from an hundred instances, which are better forgotten than recorded. The most violent deviations from reason, are usually seen when the strongest faculties happen to be thrown out of course.

In this melancholick state, it was in vain for him to think of any fresh projects for retrieving his affairs. His first concern was how to repair his constitution. But, though he had the best advice, and though the necessity of following it was urged to him in the most friendly manner, it was with the utmost difficulty that he was prevailed on to do what was proper, when it was any way disagreeable. For this reason it was thought best for him to have recourse to the vapour-baths of Aix la Chapelle, over which he sat three times as long as hath been the practice. Whoever knows any thing of the nature of those baths, will, from this instance, form some idea of his surprising constitution. His sweats were profuse beyond what can well be imagined. His cure, from the manner as well as from the quickness, with which it was wrought, passed with the nuns for a miracle. When, but a few hours from the time of his quitting the bath, they heard him at the organ in the principal church as well as convent, playing in a manner so much beyond any they had ever been used to, such a conclusion in such persons was natural

natural enough. Though his business was so soon dispatched, and his cure judged to be thoroughly effected, he thought it prudent to continue at Aix about six weeks, which is the shortest period usually allotted for bad cases."

Soon after his return to London, in 1736, his Alexander's Feast was performed at Covent-garden, and well received. He composed, in 1737, for the earl of Middlesex, who was desirous of seeing the opera restored, Faramondo and Alessandro Severo, for which he received 1000l. and, could he have been brought to have made any concessions, a reconciliation might at that time have been brought about between him and his opponents, to their mutual advantage; but nothing could engage him to court those by whom he thought he had been injured and oppressed. In 1729 or 1730 he introduced his oratorios at Covent-garden and the Hay-market, and continued them with various success till 1741.

"But at this time his affairs again carried so ill an aspect, that he found it necessary to try the event of another peregrination. He hoped to find that favour and encouragement in a distant capital, which London seemed to refuse him. For even his Messiah had met with a cold reception. Either the sense of musical excellence was become so weak, or the power of prejudice so strong, that all the efforts of his unparallelled genius and industry proved ineffectual.

Dublin has always been famous for the gaiety and splendor of its court, the opulence and spirit of its principal inhabitants, the valour of its military, and the genius of its learned men. Where such things were held in esteem he rightly reckoned, that he could not better pave the way to his success, than by setting out with a striking instance and publick act of generosity and benevolence. The first step that he made, was to perform his Messiah for the benefit of the city-prison. Such a design drew together not only all the lovers of musick, but all the friends of humanity. There was a peculiar propriety in this design from the subject of the oratorio itself; and there was a peculiar grace in it from the situation of Handel's affairs. They were brought into a better posture by his journey to Dublin, where he staid between eight and nine months. The reception that he met with, at the same time that it shewed the strong sense which the Irish had of his extraordinary merit, conveyed a kind of tacit reproach on all those on the other side of the water, who had enlisted in the opposition against him. Mr. Pope, in the fourth book of the Dunciad, has related this passage of his history. A poor phantom, which is made to represent the genius of the modern Italian opera, expresses her apprehensions, and gives her instructions to dullness, already alarmed for her own safety. The lines are well known, but, for their strong characteristic imagery, deserve to be quoted in this place. They are as follow;

But soon, ah soon, rebellion will commence,
If musick meanly borrows aid from sense:
Strong in new arms, lo! giant Handel stands,
Like bold Briarius with his hundred hands;
To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul he comes,
And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums.
Arrest him, empress; or you sleep no more—
She heard,—and drove him to the Hibernian shore."

On his return to England, the tide of popular favour again swelled his prosperous sails, his oratorios, particularly the Messiah, became the darling entertainments of the town, and he generally performed that sacred composition annually, for the benefit of the Foundling-hospital, which, "in some degree, owes its continuance as well as prosperity to the patronage of Handel."

"He continued his oratorios with uninterrupted success, and unrivalled glory, till within eight days of his death: The last was performed on the 6th of April, and he expired on Saturday the 14th of April, 1759. He was buried the 20th by Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, in Westminster-abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

In the year 1751, a gutta serena deprived him of his sight. This misfortune sunk him for a time into the deepest despondency. He could not rest until he had undergone some operations, as fruitless as they were painful. Finding it no longer possible for him to manage alone, he sent to Mr. Smith to desire that he would play for him, and assist him in conducting the oratorios.

His faculties remained in their full vigour almost to the hour of their dissolution, as appeared from songs and choruses, and other compositions, which, from the date of them, may almost be considered as his parting words, his last accents! This must appear the more surprising, when it is remembered to how great a degree his mind was disordered, at times, towards the latter part of his life.

His health had been declining apace for several months before his death. He was very sensible of its approach, and refused to be flattered by any hopes of a recovery. One circumstance was very ominous, I mean the total loss of appetite, which was come upon him, and which must prove more pernicious to a person always habituated, as he had been, to an uncommon portion of food and nourishment. Those who have blamed him for an excessive indulgence in this lowest of gratifications, ought to have considered, that the peculiarities of his constitution were as great as those of his character. Luxury and intemperance are relative ideas, and depend on many circumstances besides those of quantity and quality. It would be as unreasonable to confine Handel to the fare and allowance of common men, as to expect that a London merchant should live like a Swiss mechanic. Not that I would absolve him from all blame

n this article. He certainly paid more attention to it, than is becoming in any man; but it is some excuse, that nature had given him so vigorous a constitution, so exquisite a palate, and so craving an appetite; and that fortune enabled him to obey these calls, to satisfy these demands of nature. They were really such. For, besides the several circumstances just alledged, there is yet another in his favour; I mean his incessant and intense application to the studies of his profession. This rendered constant and large supplies of nourishment the more necessary to recruit his exhausted spirits. Had he hurt his health or his fortune by indulgences of this kind, they would have been vicious; as he did not, they were at most indecorous. As they have been so much the subject of conversation and pleasantry, to have taken no notice of them, might have looked like affectation."

Handel bequeathed the greatest part of his ample fortune to his niece; a plain indication of the strong affection he always bore to her mother, who was his only sister by both parents. Thus have we gone through our abstract of the life of this excellent master of musick, which we doubt not has been very agreeable to the generality of our readers; but for the catalogue of his works, and the masterly observations on them, we must refer them to the book itself.

In our former Extract of the ESSAY *on* HEMLOCK, *&c.* (p. 390.) *which we find has obliged many of our Readers, we shall add the Author's Third Chapter, consisting of Corollaries, Admonitions, and Queries, with an Advertisement of the Translator, which may be very proper for their Consideration.*

COROLLARIES.

FROM the above premises, it may be inferred, that a remedy highly innocent may be prepared from the juice of Hemlock, inspissated by a slow fire; and which in every habit of body, sex, age, &c. may be given in considerably large doses.—2. That this remedy does not hinder any of the natural functions of the body, the secretions, nor the excretions.—3. That it acts in an insensible manner, neither exciting stool, vomit, urine, or sweat.—4. That it discusses indurations, and schirrusses, even in those cases where other medicaments, the most penetrating, are of the least avail; it is therefore a medicament greatly discutient.—5. That what indurations and schirrusses it does not discuss, brings, for the most part, to a kindly suppuration.—6. That it stops the further progress of cancers.—7. That it corrects cancerous putrefaction, and removes the bad smell.—8. That it converts the cancerous ichor into good pus.—9. That it quiets pains.—10. That it cures cancers.—11. That it heals ulcers inveterate by other means.—12. That it closes and consolidates such fistulas and sinusses, as resist all other remedies.—13. That it disperses œdematous tumours, even by external application.—14. That it restores the sight when taken away by cataracts, that are not of long standing.—15. That it removes, or, at least, stops the further progress of recent cataracts.

Admonitions.—1. That women who are afflicted with cancers or schirrusses avoid great exercise, and all brisk motions of the body.—2. That country air and gentle exercise promote the cure.—3. That anger, sorrow, and sudden fright, do harm.—4. That acrid, vinous, and austere substances, are injurious; as are also farinaceous, crude, and unfermented.—5. That attrition, friction, and pressure, are hurtful in schirrusses of long standing, and in cancers. Hence hard and strait stays, and rough shifts, must be avoided.—6. That violent coughing is injurious; for it irritates the cancers, and makes them worse, causes hæmorrhages, and impairs the strength, by which means it retards the cure, and renders it almost impossible. Women, who have a difficulty of respiration, and shortness of breath, and who, in coughing, feel very acute pains in a schirrus, or cancerous breast, attended with a violent constriction of the breast, as it were, by a cord, and a dragging of it seemingly into the chest by the action of coughing, have, for the most part, the lungs schirrous, and cohering in that part strongly with the pleura. Hence a more difficult, if not impossible, cure. I have learnt from experience, that these pills are not in the least injurious in cases of the phthisick; nor do they hinder spitting, but rather promote it.

Queries.—I have, in a great variety of cases, tried the juice of Hemlock, reduced to pills alone, that, by this means, I might accurately inform myself what it could simply and solely perform; but, sometimes, I have found a quick effect, and, at other times, a very slow one. From whence it may be questioned, whether, in cases where its action is slow, the effect may not be accelerated by external remedies applied in various manners.

Query 1. Whether it may not be proper to apply, several times in the day, the hot vapours of the decoction of hemlock to the part affected?—*Query* 2. Whether, perhaps, it may not be more effectual to keep a cataplasm prepared from Hemlock continually on the diseased parts? Many trials demonstrate, that such a fomentation is highly efficacious in these circumstances. There are, nevertheless, patients, who cannot bear this when laid on the naked skin. Whence, *Query* 3, Whether it is not better to cover the skin of such patients with a dyachylon plaister, and to foment the part with the cataplasm while so covered?—*Query* 4. Whether, while it is allowable to irritate the schirrus, it would not be of advantage to put on a plaister of Hemlock and labdanum, or galbanum?—*Query* 5. Whether it is not requisite that purges should be given to patients under the regimen of these pills, where their strength appears to admit of it, as

as the discussed matter is not discharged by any sensible evacuation? Trials, respecting this query, seem to render it adviseable to do what is proposed; but necessity does not exact it.—*Query* 6. If cases occur, in which acrid cancers send forth very deep roots, corrupt all the humours, and debilitate the solids in such manner, that the pills alone cannot suffice; whether then would it not be proper to join the Peruvian bark to them? As, by this means, a medicine endued with the virtue of each, and which would fully answer all intentions, might be prepared. It is necessary, therefore, that every physician should vary the method, according to the attendant symptoms, by his own proper observation and judgment. On the merits of what has been premised, I beg of all physicians whatever, that they will try and administer this extract on every occasion that shall present itself. But I intreat, that, at the same time, they will lay aside every kind of prejudice and jealousy; from the consideration how much the health of their neighbours is concerned in these matters. If any bad consequence may be found to result, let them enquire carefully, whether it arises from the irresistible violence of the disease, from any mistake made by the patients, or those about them, or from the medicament itself; and let them not from thence condemn the remedy as hurtful, or inefficacious, without the strictest examination of the facts, and the maturest judgment on them. But if, after all, they know any better remedies, I do not desire they should neglect them in favour of this.

Advertisement of the translator.—As the due trial of the virtues of the juice of Hemlock seems to be a matter of the greatest importance to the publick, I thought it necessary to insert here a caution, that experience has already shewn to be necessary, with respect to the preparation of it as an internal remedy, in the form recommended in this work. Dr. *Storck* has not explicitly directed, that the juice of the Hemlock, used in making what he calls the extract, should undergo any depuration before it be inspissated, in order to bring it to the consistence proper for forming pills. In consequence of this, some apothecaries, who have attempted to prepare these pills, have suffered the juice to settle, and used the depurated fluid freed from the sedimentary part, imagining, inadvertently, that in so doing, conformably to what is generally practised in similar cases, they were proceeding rightly. But, by this treatment, the extract loses all the specifick and peculiar flavour and smell of the plant, and, doubtless, in a great degree, its medicinal virtue. The direction given by Dr. Storck himself is, to boil the juice while fresh *(recens)* which implies, that it should not undergo any previous change. Though this is not so clearly expressed in words, but that it leaves room for the mistake I have mentioned to have been already made by some, and for the prevention of which in others this intimation is intended.

An Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of Mr. STIRN, *and the Murder of Mr.* MATTHEWS. (See p. 434.)

A THE following account is taken from Mr. Crawford's pamphlet, lately published, which we make use of, because that gentleman certainly knew more of the unhappy murderer than any other person now in England. As to his motives for vindicating Mr. Stirn's character, and the dispute between him and some anonymous memoir writers, we shall B not meddle with them: They are matters of no manner of concern to the publick. If Mr. Crawford has treated Stirn's character rather too gently, we think it an error of a very pardonable nature.

"As Mr. Stirn had many qualifications that rendered his character amiable, was a person remarkable for his temperateness, of nice C honour, detested the most distant imputation of any thing base or vitious, was learned beyond his years, and, in short, possessed, in a surprizing degree, every qualification that might adorn the character of the gentleman; he did not want attractives to render him agreeable to every one that had the pleasure of his D acquaintance.

For the two years he was with me, his application to business was generally steady; but, when retired from it, his behaviour was chequered.

No man had more tenderness; the afflictions of the distressed not only melted him into tears, but likewise engaged his relief, which, E generally, was beyond his circumstances; for when he has had but two shillings in the world, he has given one to a countryman who seemed to want it.

His regard to justice was so remarkable, that upon his receiving his salary from me, and hearing of a young gentleman going to Bremen, he recollected that he owed eight F shillings to a person in that city, to whom he sent it with interest, though at the same time he was destitute of several necessaries.

Though he had uncommon parts for a person of his years, yet they were balanced by some foibles that seemed unbecoming a person of sound understanding; yet the regard I had for his family, and the apprehension of G his being exposed to some bad consequences thereby, induced me to keep him in my own house much longer than I would have done, and to dissuade him from entering into that of the deceased."

"The terms on which he was to be at Mr. Matthews's were, that he should teach Mrs. H Matthews and her daughter musick, and Mr. Matthews himself the classicks. In consideration of which he was to have an apartment ready furnished, and his board, if he pleased to accept it. Mr. Matthews offered to secure him a continuance for twelve months in writing

ing, but Mr. Stirn refused it, saying he need not, for he would trust to his honour.

As I knew Mr. Stirn to have particular failings I could not account for any otherwise but by imputing them to *insanity*, I dissuaded Mr. Matthews from taking him into his house on that account; but he telling this unhappy youth what I had said, provoked him to behave in a manner inconsistent with a person of his sentiments and genteel education. My representations to Mr. Stirn not to accept of Mr. Matthews's invitation were on that account in vain, and the ill consequences I predicted to both, had an existence not long after their being together."

"On Wednesday the 13th of August, meeting Mr. Stirn at Bartlet's-Buildings coffee-house, he, with great emotion, told me that the late Mr. Matthews had most villainously and unjustly charged him with having alienated his wife's affection from him, and in virtue of it had, he made no doubt, access to his purse, which he assigned as one cause of his imputing that crime to him; but Mr. Stirn added, that he had never offered the least indecency to Mrs. Matthews, nor had he any cause whatever to believe, that if he had, she would have countenanced him. He added, he firmly believed her to be a gentlewoman of virtue, and heartily lamented her unhappiness in being joined to a person so unworthy of her.

Having knowledge and experience enough of the world to know how easily the domestic peace of families is disturbed by jealousy, I immediately desired him to consider the consequence of such suspicions, whether well or ill-founded, and advised him to go to Mr. Matthews to convince him of his mistake; and, in order to render him easy for the future, to tell him that he would quit his house, and never enter into it again without his invitation.

Upon my thus expressing myself, he immediately started from his seat, rolling his eyes like a madman, and with all the signs of fury painted upon his countenance, told me, if I spoke another word, "he would—" muttering something to himself.—And, on my asking him, What? he answered, "suspect that I and Mr. Chapman had, in conjunction with Mr. Matthews, long since entered into a combination to ruin his character, and so to oblige him to quit England with ignominy and disgrace." Telling him then that I always thought one part of friendship consisted in speaking my mind freely and without fear; and, whether he would be advised or no, or whatever might be the consequences, I was resolved never to countenance him in his follies.

Upon this he sat down, and appeared somewhat easy, but, on a sudden, started, and told me his honour was wounded, his character altogether ruined, his bread lost, and under such circumstances he could not live, and would, if scandalously turned out, be revenged.

As I found it in vain to expostulate with him any longer, I accompanied him to Mr. Matthews's door, where I parted from and left him, as I thought, in a temper to do as I advised him; but on his entrance, about eleven o'clock, he found his cloaths, &c. in the passage, and a constable, whom Mr. Matthews had called in to force him out of his house, which was effected after loading him with many severe reflections, and by telling him he lived by spunging upon others.

Next day Mr. Chapman, a particular friend of Mr. Stirn's, called at my house, in order to desire me to meet him and Mr. Matthews that evening, in order, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation. But, Mr. Matthews being from home, this salutary design was unfortunately rendered abortive.

On Friday morning, hearing that Mr. Stirn was in great anxiety and distress of mind, in order to console him and convince him of my good will, I sent him an invitation to dine with me; he consented, and came according to his promise, behaving himself with the greatest politeness, till after the cloth was taken away, at which time, rising from table, and without any cause given, he uttered several invectives against the deceased, saying, no one but an execrable v--ll--n could impute to him the horrid character of a thief and adulterer. This was pronounced in so abrupt a manner, that a very sensible clergyman, who supplies Mr. Stirn's place in my school, could not help telling me, on my going up stairs, that Mr. Stirn was, as I had often intimated, disordered in his senses.

At half an hour after five, as I was going down Cross-street, Mr. Stirn overtook me, and as I observed him look with an air of dispondency, I could not help suspecting that he had some design to destroy himself, having heard that he had made an attempt of that kind last Christmas.

The conversation that passed between us turned principally upon the topick of honour, and the most proper means of maintaining it. As I observed him frequently start, look wildly, and saw his colour change, I turned my discourse to religion, representing the necessity of forgiving offences, and adding besides, that it was more honourable to contemn an injury than to resent it; and that it was more generous to pardon the greatest offences, than peevishly to quarrel on any petty occasion, and make men fear our passion, hate our humours, and abhor our society.

Upon observing that Mr. Stirn seemed to pay no regard to what I said, and that he rather grew wilder than otherwise, I changed my discourse to that of the prospect he had of doing well, upon which he hastily interrupted me, "Who will entertain a person under the horrid character of an adulterer and a thief? &c. No, Sir, I am lost to God and to the world: My honour, which is to me more sacred than life itself, is wounded so as not to

to be recovered; — My enemies will triumph in my disgrace, — I have abandoned my God, and he has forsaken me"—

The conversation that passed afterwards is not to be expressed: However, I told him the consciousness of his own innocence ought to comfort him; and, as to Mr. Matthews, the disgrace would fall on his own head. That if he should fail of success here, I would assist him with money to return to his brother, and would give him a character by no means unfavourable.

I had no sooner mentioned his brother to him, but he started, and with great emotion replied, that neither his brother or country would receive him, when blackened with the imputation of such crimes as he then laboured under, and immediately burst into tears, which had such an effect upon me, that I desired we might part, as I could bear it no longer; accordingly I left him.

After walking in the fields till eight o'clock, and thinking on what had passed between me and Mr. Stirn, I could not help suspecting that he might be tempted to destroy himself, and therefore endeavoured to find him out.

About half an hour after eight I met with him at Owen's coffee-house, where he entered into a conversation with me pretty coolly upon the subject of the quarrel between him and Mr. Matthews, often starting and saying, he expected every person that opened the door to be him.

While I was with him, he called for some potatoes, and a pint of porter; which he devoured ravenously, though he had supped before, and, as I since understand, drank three * gills of wine, and a pint of porter.

After this he got up, and said he would go to Mr. Pugh's; and, upon my endeavouring to persuade him to go to his lodgings, he catched me by the hand, and almost squeezed the blood out of my fingers ends.

When we came to Mr. Pugh's door, I left him, and went into my own house; but upon hearing that Mr. Chapman was at the Pewter-platter, and imagining that Mr. Matthews and Mr. Lowther might be there likewise, I went in with an intention to prevent Mr. Stirn from being guilty of any irregularity, and, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation.

On my entrance, I found him with his eyes rolling about wildly, and looking exceedingly furious, upon which I whispered Mr. Matthews, and besought him, for God's sake, to drink Mr. Stirn's health, as the only way to render him calm: He told me he would, and I believe intended it, had not Mr. Stirn, after being called out by Mr. Chapman, who perceived his disorder, and endeavoured to pacify him, begun to recapitulate some particulars, which stirred up Mr. Matthews's resentment so as to call him a scoundrel, and bid him return to his lousy countrymen; this language being seconded by several of the company, who cried out,—you are mad! —you are mad! and ought to be confined; he was raised to such a pitch of fury, that, getting between me and Mr. Lowther, who sat at Mr. Matthews's left elbow, he drew out two pistols, and discharged them † almost at the same instant, one of which finished the life of the unfortunate Mr. Matthews, and without his ever speaking one word; the other was aimed at himself."

Mr. Crawford to this account has subjoined some very apt reflections, and a letter of the criminal to Mrs. Matthews, full of expressions of horror and remorse.

Stirn was a native of Hessia, in Germany, and his brother is a superintendent (bishop) in that country. For what else relates to this unfortunate man, see the Chronologer.

WE have given our readers, also, this month, the annexed accurate PLAN of the TOWN and HARBOUR of HALLIFAX, capital of our colony of Nova Scotia, for a description of which they will be pleased to turn to our volume for 1749, (or vol. XVIII.) p. 347. We gave them a correct Map of that province, in the same volume, p. 181, and every thing relating to NOVA SCOTIA, its history, settlement, and our right thereto, may be found in our several volumes, upon turning to that head in our GENERAL INDEX, some few copies of which valuable work yet remain unsold or unsent for by the subscribers.

ACCOUNT of CRIPPLEGATE.

(*See, before, p. 461.*)

THE *Postern of Cripplegate* was so called long before the conquest; for in the history of Edmund, king of the East-Angles, written by Abbas Floriacensis, and by Burchard, some time secretary to Offa, king of Mercia, and, since that, by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, it is said, that in the year 1010, the Danes spoiling the kingdom of the East-Angles, Alwyne, bishop of Helmeham, caused the body of king Edmund the martyr to be brought from Bedrisworth, now called Bury St. Edmund's, through the kingdom of the East-Saxons, and so to London, in at Cripplegate, a place so called from cripples begging there; at which gate, it was pretended, the body entering, wrought miracles, and made some of the lame to walk upright, praising God. The body of king Edmund rested for the space of three years in the parish-church of St. Gregory, near the cathedral of St. Paul. Moreover, the charter of William the conqueror

* *This was a sufficient quantity to deprive him of his reason, as is evident from his remarkable temperance.*

† *These I since find he had prepared to fight Mr. Matthews with, having it seems given him a challenge for that purpose.*

confirming

For the London Mag.

confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, hath in it these words: "I do give and grant unto the same church, and canons serving God therein, all the lands, and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either part of the postern." Besides this, Alfune built the parish-church of St. Giles, near a gate of the city, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplesgate, about the year 1090.

The postern was some time a prison, to which such citizens, and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed, as they are now to the Compter. This appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: *Rex vic. London salutem. Exgravi querela B. capt. & detent. in prisona nostra de Cripplesgat pro x. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc. custod. civitatis nostræ London, & I. de Blackwell civis recognit. debit. &c.*

This gate was new built by the brewers of London, in the year 1244, as saith Fabian's manuscript.

Edmund Shaw, goldsmith, mayor in the year 1483, left, by his will, four hundred marks, which, with the old stuff of the gate called Cripplegate, was to build the said gate a-new; which was accordingly performed in the year 1491.

Cripplegate was again repaired, and hath this inscription upon it, shewing the time when. "This gate was repaired and beautified, and the foot-postern new made, at the charge of the city of London, the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Charles II. and in the mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, knight and baronet, lieutenant of the Tower of London, and alderman of this ward, *anno dom.* 1663."

The rooms over this gate are set apart for the water-bailiff of this city.

His Serene Highness Prince FERDINAND's ORDERS.

Warburg Camp, Friday August 1, 1760.

HIS serene highness again renews his compliments of thanks, that he gave in general terms yesterday, to the generals, officers, regiments and corps, who were then engaged, and who, by their valour and excellent conduct, gained so complete a victory over the enemy; and orders his thanks to be publickly given to lord Granby, under whose orders all the British cavalry performed prodigies of valour, which they could not fail of doing, having his lordship at their head, and the other general officers of the British cavalry, who by their examples shewed the troops they led to the charge, how much they acted with an astonishing courage, and a presence of mind not to be equalled. His serene highness is much obliged to them, and gives infinite thanks, as well to them, as to all the officers in general, and in particular to the whole British cavalry, and principally to lieutenant-colonel Johnson, of Conway's regiment; the family of lord Granby, in particular captain Vaughan, are hereby desired to receive the same compliment of thanks, as they constantly attended lord Granby in the different attacks of the cavalry, and executed his lordship's orders in the most punctual manner.

The corps of brave grenadiers, who so much contributed to the glorious success of the day, receive by this the justest praise due to them. His serene highness cannot enough acknowledge how much esteem and regard he has for them: He orders his best thanks to lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, and major Maxwell, as also to the three captains of the British artillery, Philips, M'Baine, and Stevens, who so well managed their artillery. All the regiments under the command of his serene highness the hereditary prince, and lieutenant-general Sporcken, from the generals down to the private men, are particularly thanked by his serene highness, for the good conduct and courage with which they fought yesterday.

Major-general Bredenbeck, at the head of Cope's regiment, who signalized himself so much, is especially thanked, as is colonel Huhd, of the Hessian artillery, by whose care his artillery was so well managed.

Major Bulow, who, with the British legion, manœvred the whole day in face of the enemy, and who did them infinite damage, his serene highness returns many thanks, and assures him that he shall, on all occasions, retain a proper sense thereof. In fine, his serene highness gives many thanks to those who accompanied his person, as well to those of his suite, particularly to the brave captain Winsenrood, who is very much wounded; captain Carpenter, who greatly contributed to the taking of several of the enemy's cannon; count Daunaw, who was instrumental in making prisoners a great number of Fischer's corps; captain Sloper, major of brigade Hordinburg, and captain Mallortie, who at all times executed with alacrity and exactness, the orders they received from him.

His serene highness desires that, on the first occasion, the army will return thanks to the Almighty, for the success of yesterday, and flatters himself, that by his assistance, and the bravery shewed yesterday, we shall in the end overcome every obstacle that offers.

Warburg camp, Saturday August 2, 1760. His serene highness orders that a particular compliment be made to lieutenant-colonel Sloper, for his behaviour and bravery in the affair of the 31st of July: He likewise desires his thanks to be given to lieutenant-colonel Clinton, acting as aid de camp to his serene highness the hereditary prince.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Relation of the King of Prussia's *March into* Silesia, *and of the Victory gained on the* 15*th of* August, *near* Lignitz, *over the* Austrian *Army, under the Command of General* Laudohn. (*See p.* 439.)

ON the 3d of August the army marched from the camp of Dallwitz, on the borders

ders of the Elbe, and arrived on the 7th at Buntzlau, keeping constantly close on the side of marshal Daun's army. We made about a hundred prisoners at the passage of the Rober, and halted in this camp to give some rest to the troops, which, in five days, had marched 19 German miles.

On the 9th the army got to Goldberg; that of the Austrians were in march, and we accompanied them to Hohendorff, where the king encamped. The corps under M. Laudohn, occupied the heights of Prausnitz before our arrival, and M. de Beck covered the march of the enemy, from his post of Wolffsberg.

On the 10th, the king took possession of the camp of Lignitz; and the army of the enemy occupied all the ground between Parchwitz and Cossendau; so that marshal Daun with his army formed the center, and occupied the heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk. M. Laudohn with his army covered the ground between Jeschkendorff and Coschitz: General Nauhendorff that of the heights of Parchwitz; and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Cossendau. This advantageous position of the enemy, prevented our passing the Katzbach and the Schartwasser. The king's army marched in the night of the 11th to turn the enemy, and to reach Jauer. At break of day the columns were all ready near the village of Hohendorff, from whence a new camp at Prausnitz was discovered; and advice was received by some prisoners, that it was M. de Lascy's corps, which was just arrived from Lauban. The army immediately passed the Katzbach to attack him. M. de Lascy made his dispositions with so much skill, and knew so well how to avail himself of the advantages that the ground gave him, that he retreated to marshal Daun, without our being able to attack him with any prospect of success. He filed off by the low grounds, and posted himself upon the heights of Hennersdorff, which covered Jauer, before our army, which was stopt by the defiles, could get thither. Both armies encamped; the king's at Schichau, and that of the enemy's at Hermsdorff and Schlaup. The next day attempts were made for turning the enemy on the side of the mountains, by passing at Pomsen and Jagersdorff. The roads might have been practicable for the army, but they being so steep, the ammunition waggons could not be brought on; and therefore the attempt was laid aside. On the 13th we went back to our camp at Lignitz, and marshal Daun, with the generals Laudohn, Lascy, and Beck, came to occupy his former position behind the Katzbach. There we heard that the Russians had laid a bridge at Auras, and that count Czernichew was to pass it that same day, with 24000 men. It was suspected besides, that the enemy had some design upon us. Troops which have for a long time been opposed to each other, can reciprocally guess at each other's designs; the method, used by the enemy's generals, grows familiar; and the least motion they make, discloses their designs.

Had we waited for the enemy in our camp at Lignitz, M. de Lascy would have passed the Katzbach, in order to advance upon our right, marshal Daun would probably have attacked our front, and M. Laudohn would have fallen upon our left, possessing himself at the same time of the height of Psassendorff. These considerations were the motives to the march we made on the 14th, to put ourselves in order of battle on the aforesaid heights; which changed the scene of operations, and must disconcert the dispositions the enemy had made from the nature of the ground. Scarce had we taken this new position, when we were informed, about two o'clock in the morning, that M. de Laudohn was in full march, and that his columns advanced by Bennowitz. Whereupon our army separated into two bodies; our right remained upon the ground where it had been formed, to observe marshal Daun, and to prevent him from advancing from the Schwartzwasser, and through Lignitz. Sixteen battalions and thirty squadrons turned about, in order to fall upon the corps under Laudohn. Near three o'clock the action began; the Prussians attacked, and drove the Austrians fighting, almost to the Katzbach, where the left halted; and it was not thought adviseable to push on more vigorously, that we might be able to succour our right, in case M. Daun succeeded in advancing from Lignitz. His army attempted it several times; and his want of succeeding was owing to the disadvantage of the ground, and to his columns being exposed to the fire of our batteries.

In this action the enemy have lost upwards of 10,000 men: Two of their generals, [illegible] officers, and more than 5000 men are prisoners. Eighty-two pieces of cannon, and 23 pair of colours, have been taken from them. The enemy left about 2000 men upon the field, without reckoning the wounded; but their loss by desertion was equal to that in the field. We marched, immediately after the action, to Parchwitz, where we passed the defile that had been so well disputed; and marshal Daun, at the same time, detached prince Lowenstein with the reserve, and M. de Beck to join count Czernichew. The king begun his march on the 16th for Neumarck. The Russians have repassed the Oder at Auras, and prince Lowenstein has retired on the side of Jauer; so that our attention is fixed at present upon opening our communication with Breslau.

In justice to the alacrity and bravery of the troops it must be said, that they engaged with an heroical spirit, after suffering the extremities of fatigue; and all, who were concerned, distinguished themselves. We have lost a general officer. A list will be given, without delay, of the names of the officers killed and wounded, together with those of the Austrians made prisoners. Our loss is inconsider-

e have but 500 killed, and 1200 wounded, n our side. It is to be hoped, that this suc- ssful event will be attended with consequences f still greater advantage.

Hague, Sept. 1. By the last letters from rince Ferdinand's army, which are of the th past, we have received information, that e French under marshal Broglio left their mp upon the Dymel in the night between e 21st and 22d, marching off by their right; d that the hereditary prince crossed that river the 22d, at the head of 12,000 men, in der to gain the left flank of the enemy; at the advanced troops of that corps came up th their rear-guard near Zierenberg; and t, after the light-troops on each side had en engaged with different success, the here- ary prince arrived in person with the Greys d Inniskilling dragoons, supported by the glish grenadiers, and put an end to the affair a quarter of an hour, by forcing the enemy a precipitate flight, with great loss.

Prince Ferdinand was at Buhne on the 28th; d, by the last accounts, marshal Broglio was amped between Moriendorff and Hohkir- en, with the Fulda in his rear, and had con- rably reinforced prince Xavier's reserve.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 9.

N Satuday last, the 6th instant, in the evening, arrived in town M. de Corcey, de camp to the king of Prussia, from the d quarters at Neumark, in Silesia, having n dispatched from thence on the 16th, to g the king an account of the victory gained his Prussian majesty over the Austrians un- general Laudohn, on the 15th, near Lig- ; and he had the honour of being pre- ed, on Sunday last, to his majesty at Ken- ton.

he number of Austrian generals, and other ers, taken prisoners in the battle of the , near Lignitz, is as follows: 2 major- rals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, ajors, 19 captains, 18 first lieutenants, second lieutenants, 18 ensigns and adju- , 1 lieutenant quarter-master, 1 fourier to staff; total 86.

he number of Prussian officers killed and nded in the said action, is, of the infan- , of the cavalry 4, total 12, killed; of infantry 55, of the cavalry 19, total 74, nded.

al of what has passed in the army of his al highness prince Henry, from the 27th of y to the 26th of August.

mp at Gros-Stentz, Aug. 26, 1760. On peated accounts, received from all quar- that the Russians were to march to Bres- prince Henry resolved to go and meet , and prevent their executing that design. his purpose, his royal highness marched, afternoon of the 27th of July, from n to Strapel, and, on the 28th, as- d his whole army at Rietschutz. He marched the 29th to Pudligar, where he was obliged to halt the army the 30th, on account of the want of forage in this country, that is totally exhausted. On the 31st we went to Linden, near Slawe, where, having learnt that it was only Tottleben's corps that had advanced and passed through the plains of Polnisch-Lissa, and that the grand army of the Russians had marched through Kosten and Gustin, which made it impossible for us to follow them, the prince resolved to march to Glogau.

At our arrival there we learnt, that Breslau was besieged by general Laudohn. His royal highness made forced marches to deliver this city. On the 3d of August we arrived at Parchwitz, where we only found general Caramelli, at the head of 2000 men, who, on our approach, retired by Leubus, on the other side of the Oder, and burnt the bridge. The camp of Parchwitz was very strongly fortified, and designed, as it was reported, for the Russians. The 4th our vanguard marched to Neumark, where we learnt, that Laudohn had that morning raised the siege of Breslau, and retired, with great precipitation, to Canth. He had summoned the city, and, on general Tauenzein's refusal, had thrown some bombs and grenades into it, and burnt about an hundred houses, amongst which is the king's palace. General Caramelli, having repassed the Oder near Breslau, to rejoin general Laudohn near Canth, fell into the hands of General Werner, who, on this occasion, destroyed the regiment of dragoons of the archduke Joseph, cut to pieces a considerable part of it, and took seven officers and 370 men prisoners. General Caramelli is said to be in the number of the killed. Our army arrived, in the evening of the 5th, at Lissa, and encamped between that place and Neumark. On the 6th, prince Henry passed the Oder, with a body of troops, at Breslau, and put this detachment under the command of general Plathen, who was obliged to post himself behind the Old Oder, in order to cover the town. We received advice, by a detachment which had been sent to Hunsfeld, that the Russians were strong there. All accounts, however, mentioned, that the army of the enemy was still five miles distant from Breslau. This made his royal highness think, that it was only general Tottleben's corps; and he gave orders to colonel Thadden to occupy, that afternoon, the height of Freywald, from whence the enemy might, by posting themselves there, possess themselves of another height, a small distance from whence they might easily bombard Breslau. Colonel Thadden carried the height of Freywald, and there discovered the whole Russian army encamped behind Hunsfeld. The colonel raised a redoubt on the height, which, though occupied only by one battalion, kept in awe the whole army of the enemy. The Russians threw royal grenades at it all the afternoon of the 7th, without any effect.

General Laudohn being still encamped at Canth, our army remained likewise between Grubschen and Mochbern, in order to cover Breslau from his attempts upon it. The Russian army decamped from Hunsfeld on the 9th, and marched towards Schebitz and Kuntzendorff. General Platen, and colonel Thadden, harrassed the enemy's rear guard; and in order to support the corps under them, his royal highness directed bridges to be thrown at Oswitz, and sent some battalions likewise under general Goltz, for the same purpose.

General Platen's corps encamped at Protsch. As the king was then upon his march, prince Henry thought, that by remaining with his army on the left side of the Oder, he might keep the Austrians in some awe; but perceiving, by several motions which the Russians made, that general Platen's camp would by that means be exposed, his royal highness took the resolution of passing the river, and encamping at Hunern; which was accordingly done on the 12th. The enemy probably thought that we meant to attack them, which occasioned their setting fire to four villages, through which they thought we should advance; and the Cossacks, supported by some infantry and artillery, attacked several times our advanced troops, but without effect.

On the 15th, the enemy encamped at Peterwitz; and M. de Czernichew (who had passed the Oder, with an intention either to join a body of Austrians, or to oblige prince Henry to divide his force, by detaching on the other side of the river) rejoined the Russian army on the 18th.

The same day the Russians quitted their advantageous position, and encamped behind the marsh at Ujeschutz and Caynove. We followed them with a large detachment, and harrassed their rear guard. This detachment encamped on the heights of Tubnitz, where the army likewise entered the 19th.

On the 24th, the Russians marched towards Trachenberg, as we did towards Struppen; and we pushed a corps forward to Wintzig.

The 25th, the enemy marched to Hernstadt: We followed in five columns, and our left wing took possession of the heights of Marsine: The enemy passed the river Bartsch, and encamped between Gortza and Babile.

Magdeburgh, August 23. Lieutenant-general Hulsen hath gained a considerable advantage in Saxony; of which the following account has been received from the camp at Torgau.

The combined army of the Austrians, and the troops of the empire, having made different motions, indicating a design of cutting us off from Torgau, general Hulsen quitted the camp at Meissen the 17th, and marched to Strehla, without any loss. The 20th, at daybreak, the enemy's army appeared on our right flank, where we had an advanced post of four battalions of grenadiers, on a height about the distance of a cannon shot from our camp. This post was attacked by the enemy on every side, with the greatest fury, till far in the morning; whilst another corps was to keep our camp in awe. The enemy were constantly repulsed; but as our battalions must have given way in the end, the general ordered our cavalry to go round a height, and turn the enemy, which was executed with so much vigour, that the regiment of Deux Ponts dragoons, Baramay's regiment of hussars, Esterhazy's regiment of foot, and several companies of grenadiers, were entirely routed. On this occasion, Schorlemmer's dragoons distinguished themselves greatly.

We have made 41 officers prisoners, among whom is a prince of Nassau Usingen, colonel of the regiment of Deux Ponts, and 1214 private men; and have taken one piece of cannon, two pair of colours, and two standards. The enemy lost besides, upwards of 2000 men killed and wounded. Our loss does not exceed nine officers and 500 private men. The affair ended by seven in the morning.

But as the enemy were advancing their whole force to the above-mentioned post, which we could not maintain, without being cut off from the Elbe, general Hulsen withdrew his four battalions, and placed them on the right flank of our main body, which during the whole time, had remained in the same position. The news of the duke of Wirtemberg's approach, had already determined general Hulsen to take possession of the camp at Torgau. Accordingly the main body of the army marched at one in the afternoon, in sight of the enemy, and arrived safe here, without losing one man, the enemy not daring to make any attempt on us. Thus, by the skilful dispositions made by our general, our cavalry alone, with a few battalions, has not only repulsed the whole force of an enemy, so much superior in number, but given them a severe blow.

Hague, Sept. 5. By the last accounts, we are of the 31st past prince Ferdinand's army was still encamped at Buhne: And the hereditary prince had retired in the night, between the 30th and 31st past, from Brunz, and encamped behind Warbourg, his light troops being still at Welda, beyond the Dymel, and attending to the right, so as to observe the enemy's motions toward Stadtberg.

The king of Prussia remained, we hear, in his camp at Hermandorff, as general Hulsen did at Torgau.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters, at Buhne, Sept. 9.

ON the 5th past, a very considerable body of the enemy, amounting to [illegible] thousand men and upwards, attempted to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geismar. But prince Ferdinand, having received previous intelligence of their design, crossed the Dymel early in the morning of the day, and went in person, with a corps of [illegible]

oppose them; and, though his serene highness was much inferior in number to the French, yet he took his precautions so well, by occupying some advantageous heights, and placing artillery there, that he rendered the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, notwithstanding a large part of their army was in motion to cover the foragers. On the morning of that day likewise, the hereditary prince upon intelligence that the voluntiers of Clermont and Dauphine, consisting each, when compleat, of six hundred horse, and six hundred foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, and from the very small distance of the French camp at Dierenberg, thought themselves in perfect security) went from his camp at Warbourg to Maltzberg, which is not much more than a league from Zierenberg, without seeing any of their posts, or meeting any of their parties. This made his serene highness resolve on an attempt to surprize them; for which purpose, he ordered five battalions, a detachment of one hundred and fifty highlanders, under the command of captain M'Lean, and eight squadrons of dragoons, to be ready to march at eight at night. They left their tents standing, and passed the Dymel near Warbourg; Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers, the detachment of highlanders, and Kingsley's regiment, forming the head of the column. These were followed by two other battalions of grenadiers, and by Block's regiment. The eight squadrons of dragoons were Bock's, the greys, and Inniskillings. At the village of Witzen, about a league on the other side of the Dymel, we found all the light troops, which were under major Bulow's command, and whose destination was to turn the town of Zierenberg, and to take post between it and Durenberg, in order to intercept whoever should attempt passing to the enemy's camp. At the entrance of a large wood, near Maltzberg, the greys and Inniskillings were posted. At Maltzberg, a battalion of grenadiers, the other battalion of grenadiers, the regiment of Block, and Bock's dragoons, were posted at proper distances between Maltzberg and Zierenberg, to cover us, in case we had been repulsed and pursued.

At a mill, about two English miles from the town, and within sight of the fires of the enemy's grand guards, Maxwell's grenadiers took the road, Kingsley's regiment, and the detachment of highlanders another. When we came within less than half a mile of the town, the cadettes of their grand guard challenged us, but did not push forward to reconnoitre us: Our men marched in the most profound silence. In a few minutes we saw the fires of their piquets, which they had posted close to the town. The noise of our trampling over gardens, gave them the alarm, and they began to fire; upon which our grenadiers, who had marched with unloaded firelocks (as had been agreed on) ran towards the town, pushed the piquets, and having killed the guard at the gate, rushed in the town, and drove every thing before them. Never was a more compleat surprize. The attack was so sudden, that the enemy had not time to get together in any numbers, but began to fire at us from the windows; upon which our men rushed into the houses, and, for some time, made a severe use of their bayonets. They afterwards loaded, and killed a great many of the enemy, who had mounted their horses. It was about two in the morning, when we got into the town, and about three the prince ordered the retreat, after we had taken M. de Norman, brigadier, who commanded the voluntiers of Dauphine, and M. de Comeiras, colonel of those of Clermont, with about forty more officers, and three hundred private men. The number of killed and wounded is very considerable, from an ill judged resistance of those who were in the houses; but in justice to our men, it must be said, that they gave quarter to all who asked it; and there are several noble instances of their refusing to take money from their prisoners, who offered them their purses. General Griffin, who went into the town with the prince by another gate, at the head of Kingsley's regiment, received a thrust in the breast with a bayonet (as is supposed) from one of our own people, upon hearing him talk French to a soldier whom he had seized, and who would not quit his firelock; but the wound is a very slight one. What makes this affair more satisfactory is, that it has not cost us ten men, which is wonderful in a night attack, where we might have expected to have lost more by our own mistaking friends for foes. The behaviour of the officers, and the bravery of the troops, upon this occasion, deserve the greatest commendation. Lord George Lenox was a volunteer in this expedition, and had his horse wounded under him by a shot from a window. With our prisoners we brought off two pieces of cannon; and, had we had time to search the houses, the number of our prisoners would have been doubled; but, as day was coming on, and we might have been cut off from Warbourg, we returned the same way we came, and arrived there at eight in the morning of the 6th, without being at all molested.

We have accounts, that the duke of Wirtemberg, with his troops, is retiring with great precipitation, from the frontiers of Brunswick towards Saxony.

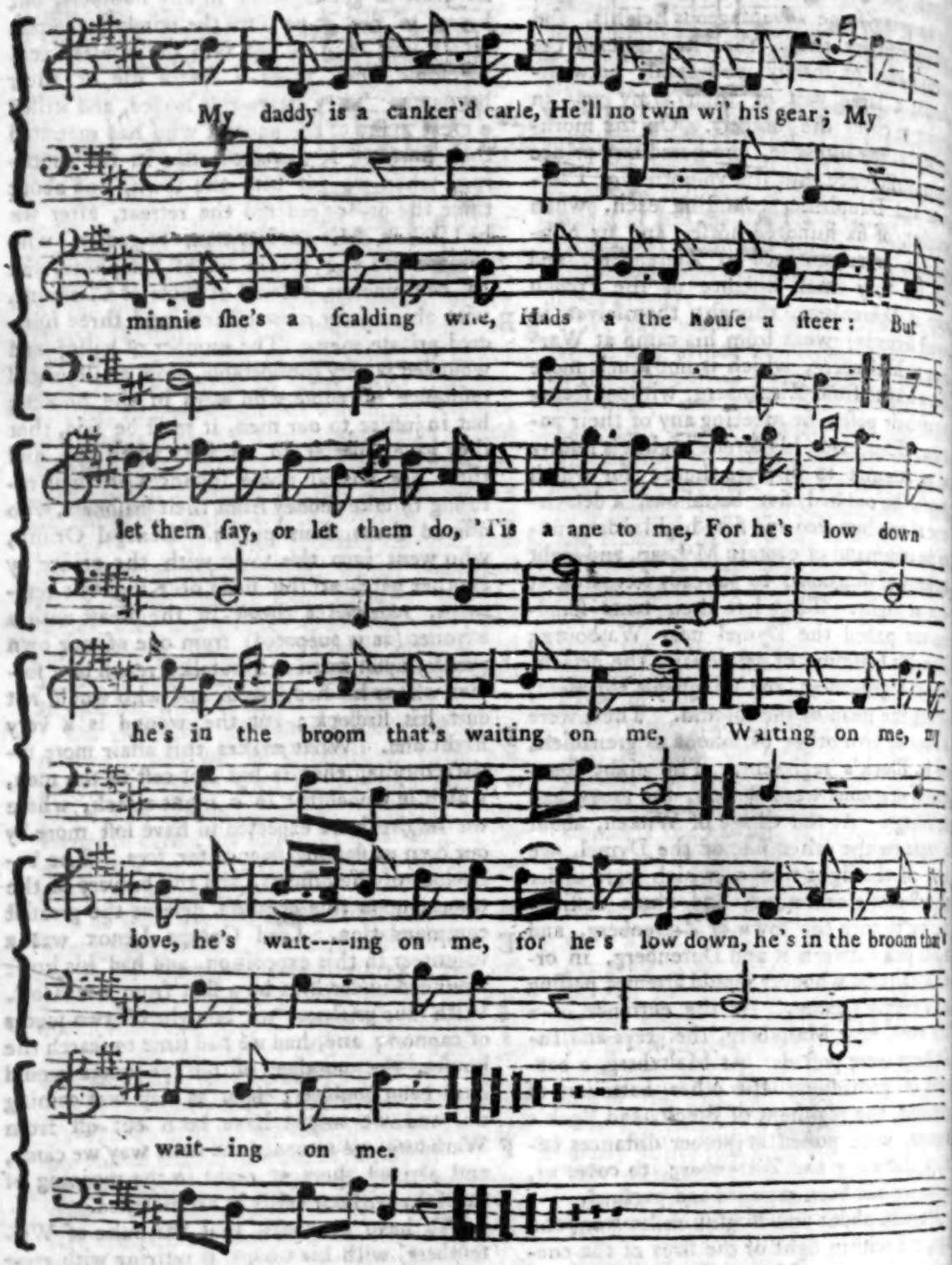
On PEACE.

HOW long will peace forsake this isle,
How long withdraw her chearing smile?
While war, her threatning banners spread,
Fills all our souls with awe and dread!
Sweet goddess, o'er Britannia's plain
Again resume thy gentle reign;
Let the loud cannon cease:
May juster thoughts inspire our foe,
And send we once again may know
The wish'd for joys of peace.

CLEORA.

LOV

A NEW SONG.



2.
My aunty Kate sits at her wheel,
And fair she lightlies me;
But well ken I its a' envy,
For ne'er a' Jo has she.
But let them say, &c.

3.
My cousin Meg was fair beguil'd
Wi' Johnnie in the glen;
And ay since syne she cries, Beware
Of false deluding men.
But let them say, &c.

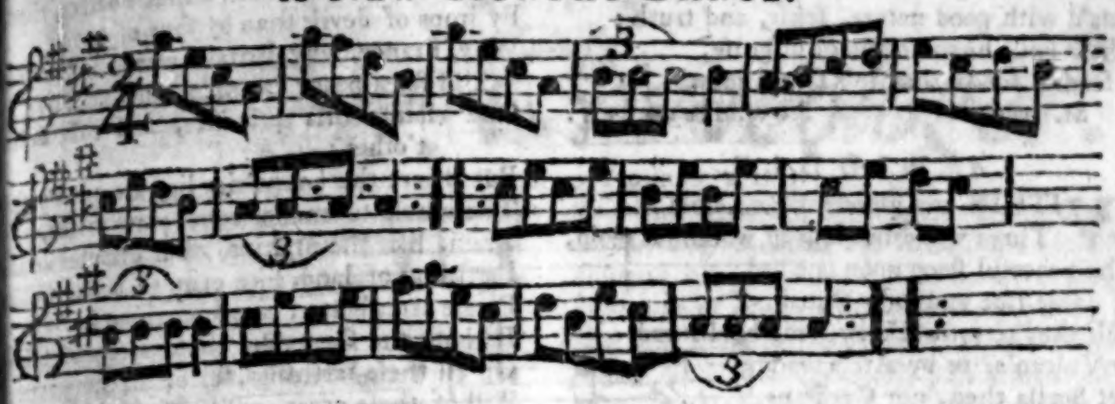
4.
Glee'd Sandy he came wast ae night,
And speer'd when I saw Pate;
And ay since syne the neighbours round,
They jeer me air and late.
But let them say, &c.

5.
I looked o'er my left shoulder,
To spy what I could see;
I saw my bonny ladie come
Linking o'er the lee.
But let them say, &c.

6.
Wi's little bonnet on his head,
His hose beneath his knee;
And he came skipping thro' the broom,
For to meet wi' me.

But let them say, or let them do,
'Tis a ane to me;
For I'll gang to the bonny lad
That's waiting on me.

A New Country-Dance.



Foot across without turning ÷ cast off one cu. and turn partners ÷ lead through the top and cast off ÷ right and left at top ÷

Poetical Essays *in* SEPTEMBER, 1760.

A PARODY *from* HAMLET.

By an Act—y's Clerk.

To cheat or not to cheat, that is the question;
Whether 'tis better in the mind to suffer
The stings and gnawings of a troubl'd conscience,
Or bravely spurn corruption's gilded baits,
And, by rejecting, 'scape 'em? To cheat, to need no more; and, by such gain, to say we end
The thousand hardships which the poor man seems
To be born heir to; 'tis a consummation
Not often wish'd by us: to cheat unseen—
To cheat—perchance be catch'd; ay, there's the rub;
For by discovery what shame may come,
When we have lost the necessary mask,
Must give us pause; there is the respect
That makes dishonesty imbitter life:
For who wou'd bear the gibes and taunts of men,
The oppressed's curse, the good man's contumely,
The pangs of unpaid fees, the law's severity
Taxing bills, and the harsh reprimands
That merit often to th' unworthy gives,
When he in peace might his quietus make
With a poor farm. Who wou'd long parchments write,
To scrawl and pause amidst a heap of nonsense?
But that the dread of ghastly poverty,—
That horrid visage, like the gorgon's head,
Mortal dares behold, startles the mind,
And makes us rather chuse those ills we have,
Than suffer others that we dread far worse.
Thus avarice makes rascals of us all,
And thus the comely face of honesty
Varnish'd o'er by ill-designing knaves,
Is toil'd among the labyrinths of law,
Search of matter to perplex mankind,
Leave the paths of wisdom.

Lancaster, September, 1760.

The Death of Mr. J. B. *a very learned and ingenious Youth.*

HEU! cadis in primâ correptus morte juventâ:
Quam cita supremum fata tulere diem?
Sic æstate metit viridantes rusticus herbas:
Germina sic urit vere pruina novo.
Non te cessabunt miseri plorare parentes:
Vix poterit finem tantus habere dolor.
Dilaniant crines, et candida colla sorores;
Plurima dum pulchras irrigat unda genas,
Et fundunt fletus fraterno more sodales;
Fida tibi quorum pectora junxit amor.
Nil prodest doctas animum excoluisse per artes:
Profuit et musis dicere digna nihil.
Sæpe tuo Thamesis requievit carmine cursus;
Cumq; suis Camus tardior ivit aquis.*
Attamen ipse jaces vacuum sine mente cadavere.
Ah! vitam ventus, viscera vermis habet.
Da veniam, non vera loquor; tu vivus olympum
Scandisti, atq; inter sidera stella micas.

May 4, 1760. T. K.

The MAIDEN's CHOICE.

IF heaven has doom'd, I quit the single state,
Auspicious bend, and be my wish my fate:
May the dear youth t' whom I my heart resign,
Ne'er, by his conduct, lead me to repine:
May sense, good humour, and a love of truth,
Shine in each action of the destin'd youth;
Free from ambition keep, ye powers, his breast,
By love of int'rest be it ne'er possest.
Let conscious virtue all his actions guide,
And be his temper free from guile or pride.
Our fortunes join'd, sufficient to support
An easy affl'ence, free from fortune's sport.
Attentive heaven, hear my wish and prayer,
Or send I ne'er the marriage chain may wear.

CLEORA.

A REBUS.

A Vehicle by love employ'd,
A sage curiosity destroy'd,
A word which beaux and belles oft use,
A pest which merit still pursues;
What charms to Mira daily gives,
A creature that 'midst ruin thrives;
What eag'rest appetites destroys,
And what each lad and lass enjoys;
Now, if you can, the meaning find,
Of ev'ry line, th' initials join'd,

Denote

* *He was removed from Eaton School to St. John's Coll. Camb.*

Denote a town, where dwells a youth,
Bless'd with good nature, sense, and truth;
Whose soul, unconscious of disguise,
Is form'd for friendship's sacred joys.

St. Ives. ROW. RUGELEY.

A RIDDLE.

WITHIN my gloomy cave I hold
Three wondrous sons of wondrous mold,
Who peaceful sleep upon one bed,
Of sable hue and sooty thread,
'Till they're provok'd by some bold hand,
By Vulcan's, or by Ate's wand;
Not Scylla then, nor Cerberus,
Nor all the ills of Erebus,
Can equal those dread scenes of woe
Which from their horrid conflicts flow;
More dreadful than the hideous jar
Of proud rebellion, or fell war.
But let me bring each son to view,
And hear his name pronounc'd by you.
The first is rough, uncouth, and dull,
And seems a harden'd, stubborn fool;
But, though he shews no signs of wit,
He has some latent sparks of it,
Which he will ne'er exert with force
Until compell'd, like restive horse,
Or sullen school-boy, by his nurse.
My second son is like his brother;
You scarce can tell the one from t'other,
Unless he's somewhat more genteel,
And like a warrior clad in steel:
His body's black, his face is white,
And than a glitt'ring sword more bright,
But furrow'd deep with many a scar
Given by's brother in their war;
For these two brothers often fight,
And live in constant hate and spight;
But soon their passions do subside,
When my third son, in martial pride,
Steps forth, their discord to decide.
This is my most belov'd of all:
He's slender, taper, straight, and tall,
Like comely fir-tree, but more neat,
With yellow head, and yellow feet:
Ah! should you once inflame his ire,
His kindling feet are all on fire,
And suddenly abroad display,
A livid blaze, which dies away,
But, after, brightens like the blaze of day.

Jan. 27, 1760. G. W. L.

Lines on the Three Chimney-Sweepers who, having received Six Shillings, (a Half-Crown, Two Shillings, and Three Six-pences) for killing Three Dogs, in order to make a just Division changed the whole into Pence, and alternately took a Halfpenny each.

GO to the urchins with soot blinded eyes,
Their ways consider, statesmen, and be wise.
Behold how justly they disputes compose,
Without e'en blood-shed from a bloody nose,
Whilst you, disputing how your rights to share,
"Cry Havock! and let loose the dogs of war."
Are hellish battles shunn'd much better, then,
By imps of devils than by sons of men?
Why, France, why, Britain, war ye in the West,
Whilst for a peace example stands confess'd?
One claims this province, and that district t'other;
But where the bound'ries lie, creates a pother,
The whole to smaller equal parts divide,
Then, like the urchins, your disputes decide:
Farthings of land, like coin, in books we see;
Please acres better, acres let them be.
Be both the Generals, then, alternate takers
Of all these farthings, or of all these acres,
Till of these acres, and these farthings, none
Are left to take,—to quarrel for, not one.
Perhaps by fools they may in jokes be mall'd,
And both gilt Generals copper Captains call'd;
But by the wise they both will be commended,
Who, like wise-acres, thus the war have ended.

A NEW SONG, *for the* Middlesex *Militia.*
To the Tune of, *A wicked old Peer*, &c.

ALL obstacles past, your Militia at last
Most chearfully now do appear;
And, if we'd had our choice, your Middlesex boys
Would never have brought up the rear.
Tol de rol, &c.

Tho' rais'd at a pinch, we never will flinch,
Wherever we're order'd to go;
But, by night or by day, our command we'll obey,
In spite of pope, devil, or foe.
Tol de rol, &c.

Should shirtless monsieur by art magick come here,
Such rashness we'd make 'em to rue,
And soon let them see, tho' twenty to three,
What roast beef and plumb pudding can do.
Tol de rol, &c.

But, whilst such good cheer makes us void of all fear,
Oh! think the poor monsieurs' sad plight;
No ships, cash, or plate,—scarce soup-maigre to eat!
They can have little stomach to fight.
Tol de rol, &c.

Our brave taylors, good lord, as loud fame does record,
These vermin, like lice, did dispatch,
And in their first fight, by their valour and might,
Shew'd themselves for the French an o'ermatch.
Told de rol, &c.

To a much worse condition the devil can't wish 'em;
And so may they ever remain,
Who, in hopes of vile gain, do their honour so stain,
And by perfidy strive to obtain.
Tol de rol, &c.

Our sea-coasts to guard, we'll think no duty hard;
Our pris'ners secure too we'll keep;
For our country and king we will fight, drink, and sing,
And, when leisure permits it, go sleep.
Tol de rol, &c.

In things great and small, our brave officers all,
To please, we'll our utmost endeavour,
And to Old England dear, add, with bumper and cheer,
A * Cooke and a Proctor for ever!
Tol de rol, &c.

T H E

* *Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, and George Cooke, Esq; the two worthy Members for Middlesex.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

The Substance of the Memorial presented by General Yorke *to the* States General, *concerning the Disputes in the* East Indies, *(see p. 370) is as follows:*

THAT their high mightinesses were already informed by the publick news papers of an event as surprising as irregular, in consequence of the conduct which the Dutch have held for some time in the East Indies, and lately in the river of Bengal, notwithstanding the regard which the British subjects had on every occasion shewn for them: That their high mightinesses must be greatly astonished to hear, by this memorial, of that extraordinary and unexpected event; but that they would be much more so on reading the piece annexed to it, containing a minute account, drawn up with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregularity of the behaviour of the Dutch, at a time when they enjoyed all the sweets of peace, and all the advantages of an unmolested trade; at a time, in short, when his majesty, from his great regard for their high mightinesses, carefully avoided giving them the least umbrage.

That his Britannick majesty was greatly struck to hear of the monstrous proceedings of the Dutch in the East Indies, and their mischievous designs to destroy the settlements of his subjects there, which they would certainly have effected, had not his majesty's victorious arms brought them to reason, though only three of his ships engaged seven Dutch ships, and obliged them to conclude an accommodation: That his majesty would willingly believe, that their high mightinesses gave no order for coming to such extremities, and that the directors of the India company had no hand therein: That, nevertheless, he (Mr. Yorke) was ordered to demand, in the name of the king his master, signal satisfaction; and that all who shall be found to have had any share in this offence, which manifestly tended to the destruction of the British settlements in that country, should be exemplarily punished; and that their high mightinesses should moreover give orders, that the stipulations agreed on, the day after the action, between the directors of the respective companies, in consideration of which the Dutch had their ships restored, after they had acknowledged their fault, and that they were the aggressors, should be strictly complied with.

The substance of the States General's answer was as follows: That nothing had as yet come to the knowledge of their high mightinesses, of what their subjects were charged with? That they requested his Britannick majesty to suspend his judgment till he should be exactly informed of the grounds of those disputes; and that his majesty should have reason to be satisfied with the exemplary punishment of all who should be found to be concerned in that affair.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

The Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Dreadnought man of war, arrived in the Downs.

SATURDAY, 30.

Admiralty Office. By a letter, dated the 2d instant at Hallifax, from capt. Allen, commander of his majesty's ship the Repulse, it appears, that upon intelligence received from the governor of Louisburg of some French ships of war and store-ships, with troops and stores on board, being in Chaleur Bay, in the gulph of St. Laurence, capt. Byron, in his majesty's ship the Fame, proceeded, with several of his majesty's ships, in quest of them, and finding them in the said bay, the Fame, Repulse, and Scarborough, after much difficulty, got up, and on the 8th of July destroyed the whole, consisting of three frigates, viz. the Marchault of 32 guns, the Bienfaisant of 22, and the Marquis Marloxe of 18, and twenty-two schooners, sloops, and small privateers, with a great quantity of provisions and stores.

A more circumstantial account is daily expected from capt. Byron, who had sent lieut. lord Rutherford, with his dispatches, by the way of New York.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Exeter. A late article from France exhibited a wonderful instance of a forward genius and capacity; We have now in this city another instance of early maturity, reckoned in its kind next to a prodigy.—Miss Schmeling, a native of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, (which her father, who is also here, was, with her, forced to retire from by the cruel outrages and plunderings of French invaders) though but ten years old, not only readily speaks several languages, the English among the rest, and sings charmingly in concert, &c. but also plays surprisingly well on the violin and guittar.

The French article, referred to above, is as follows: They give us an account from Paris of a child of five years old, now in that city, whose premature knowledge causes even more astonishment than that which so marvellously distinguished the infancy of the celebrated Paschal. He was born at Montpellier, is named Hippolitus St. Paul, and is the son of M. St. Paul, surgeon-major to the hospital of Ostend, and to the regiments of Soissonvois

 and

and Cambis. He was introduced the 5th of last month to the assembly of the academy of Montpellier, where a great number of questions were put to him on the Latin language, on sacred and profane history, ancient and modern, upon mythology, geography, and chronology, and even upon philosophy, and the elements of the mathematicks; to all which he answered with so much justness and presence of mind, that the academy gave him a very honourable certificate. The university of Montpellier have also examined him, and, no less charmed with his answers, have given him letters expressive of their astonishment. He has likewise been presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Lyons, who were full of admiration at finding such extensive wit and judgment in so tender an age. He has been under the tuition of M. Rosslin of Montpellier, they say, about eighteen months.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when three persons received sentence of death, viz. John Dempsey, a sailor, for the murder of John Parry; William Odell, a soldier, for the murder of his wife, and Francis David Stirn, for the murder of Mr. Richard Matthews, (see p. 478.) Twenty persons received sentence of transportation for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped. Stirn's trial lasted upwards of four hours; during the course of which, the prisoner said he was not well; whereupon he was indulged with a chair. He pleaded in his defence an insanity of mind; and, in support thereof, called Mr. Crawford. The prisoner was dressed in a green nightgown, and appeared to be scarcely twenty-five years of age. The jury, without going out of court, in a minute's time delivered their verdict, upon which he received sentence with Dempsey and Odell.—Stirn then begged he might be permitted the use of a coach to the place of execution, which the court denied, and told him, it was the intention of the legislature that such criminals should be exposed to publick view as a terror to all persons, that they should not be guilty of the horrid crime of murder. Upon this, Stirn drank something out of a pint pot, and then making a bow to the court, went from the bar to Newgate. About six in the afternoon, two persons, supposed to be Stirn's countrymen, went to visit him in Newgate, and desired Macdonald, the thieftaker, (who was Mr. Stirn's chum or companion in goal) to go down stairs while they prayed with him, which he not readily complying with, they the more strenuously insisted on till he agreed thereto; he had not been long absent, when one of the persons came down stairs, seeming in a great fright, and informed the prisoners that Mr. Stirn was dying, and upon their return he was found in strong convulsions; an apothecary was immediately sent for, who bled him, and in a short time he opened his eyes, and asked the apothecary, if he had bled him, who told him yes; and then asked Mr. Stirn, whether he felt any violent pains in his stomach or bowels, to which he faintly replied, no. He had likewise the assistance of a surgeon, who administered what is used in cases of poison, but without effect. He lay in convulsions from seven to eleven, and died in great agony. By his bedside he had Sherlock upon Death, and a piece of opium about an inch long. Upon the wall of his apartment he had wrote several Latin sentences, and upon the stone wall in the Prison yard with red oker, "O Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou brought down to hell, to the side of this pit!" The coroner's inquest sat upon his body on Saturday evening, and brought in their verdict, self-murder.

His body was afterwards carried to Surgeons hall and dissected, pursuant to that part of his sentence, and then buried, and a stake driven through it, near the cross roads at the Pindar of Wakefield's, beyond Black-mary's hole. For some days after his confinement, he refused all nourishment, and seemed determined to starve himself; but afterwards came to his stomach. A long, German, penitential poem, with a translation, was published as his, in one of the daily papers, in which (as usual with such criminals) the devil is charged with prompting him to his crime, and he hopes for pardon through the satisfaction made by the blood of Christ. It has since appeared not to be Stirn's.

SATURDAY, 13.

Aubourne, Wilts. An hundred houses, with great quantities of corn, &c. were consumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 14.

A dwelling house, outhouse, &c. were consumed by fire, at Finchley.

MONDAY, 15.

Odell and Dempsey were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence; afterwards the body of the former was hung in chains, and that of the latter was sent to Surgeon's hall. Odell persisted in his innocence to the last.

TUESDAY, 16.

Admiralty Office. Sir Edward Hawke by a letter dated the 5th instant, gives an account, that the preceding day he had sent lord Howe in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford, to attack a fort on the isle Dumet, which surrendered very soon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been placed against it.

There were nine cannon of 18 and 6 pounders found in the fort, and it was garrisoned by one company of the regiment of Bourbon, consisting of fifty-four men, of which two were killed and six wounded in the attack.

His majesty's ships received no other hurt than one shot through the Bedford's main mast.

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY, 18.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Kennedy, commander of his majesty's ship Flamborough, has taken on the coast of Portugal the Count de Guiche, a French privateer of eight carriage guns, and fifty-four men, belonging to Bayonne, commanded by M. Jaques Carrouge de Mantelle.

Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 13th of November next, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

SUNDAY, 21.

Between seven and eight o'clock, an express arrived at the East-India house from Portsmouth, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival there of seventeen Indiamen, together with the Prince Henry pacquet, all under convoy of admiral Pocock in the Yarmouth man of war, and two others. There are eleven out of the seventeen from China, three from Coast and Bay, two from Bombay, and one from St. Helena and Bencoolen.

Last month two houses were consumed by fire, at Winterslow, in Wilts.

The latter end of last month Isaac Darking, alias Dumas, alias Hamilton, alias Harris, was committed to Newgate by John Fielding, Esq; charged on oath for robbing Mr. Robert Lamon upon the highway, in the county of Oxford, of a gold watch, a guinea, and some silver. He is the same person that was tried at the last Salisbury assizes, by the name of John Dumas, for the robbery of lord Percival, and was then acquitted. He was taken in the following manner: The gentleman whom he robbed being obliged to be in London at a certain time, could not wait then to take proper measures for apprehending him, but called at an inn, and gave a particular description of man and horse. In the evening Dumas came to this very inn, and wrote three letters, two to ladies of the town, and the other directed to his lodgings, acquainting the people he would be in town on such a day; and calling for the master, who keeps the post-office, desired he would forward them to London, which he did; but not to the persons to whom they were directed, but to the gentleman who had been robbed; who, getting proper assistance from Justice Fielding, took him in bed on Saturday morning. His real name is Darking, son to a cork-cutter in Eastcheap. He was condemned at Chelmsford about two years ago, for robbing a gentleman belonging to the admiralty, on Epping-forest, who, on account of his behaving genteelly to him, got him off from transportation.

On the 22d instant an house fell down in St. George's Fields, and a woman was killed.

On the 23d Admiral Pocock arrived from Portsmouth, at his house at Whitehall.

On the 24th a general quarterly court of the directors and proprietors of the East-India company was held at the India-house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to admiral Pococke, general Clive, and major Lawrence, for their great and glorious services done the company in the East Indies. A motion was made to present admiral Pococke and general Clive each of them with a service of plate; but as it was supposed by some gentlemen, that a pecuniary gratification would not be so acceptable to gentlemen of such distinguished fortunes, it was proposed to have either their statues or their portraits taken, which ever was most agreeable to them, and a deputation from the directors was ordered to wait on them, to know their pleasure on the occasion. A motion was made, to know what should be done with the present from the nabob to the directors, which is said to amount to about 1700l. When, after many debates, it was agreed to bestow the same for the benefit of the company's hospital at Poplar.

On the 25th was held a general court of the governors and company of the bank of England, at their house in Threadneedle-street, when a dividend of 2 1-4th per cent. was agreed to for interest and profits, for the half-year ending the 10th of October next, the warrants for which are to be payable the 15th of October.

Three houses have been consumed by fire, near Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire.

All the fortifications of Louisbourg are demolished, except the battery towards the land, which is to remain.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, September 23, 1760.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from Colonel* Eyre Coote, *who commands his Majesty's Forces in the* East-Indies, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Arcott *Village, the 13th of* February, 1760.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you of the situation of our affairs on the coast of Coromandel since my arrival, and of our happy successes. Soon after I arrived, the governor and council of Madrass being informed, that general Lally had sent a detachment of his army to the Southward, and that that party had taken Syringham, and threatened Trichenopoly with a siege, it was therefore thought advisable, that I should take the field with the army, and by that means endeavour to draw the enemy from the Southward. Accordingly, on the 25th of November, 1759, I took the field, and on the 27th invested Wondivash, and erected batteries, and, having made a breach by the 30th, took the place, and made the garrison (which consisted of five subaltern officers, 63 private men, and 800 seapoys) prisoners of war: There were in the garrison 49 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition. December the 3d, I invested Carangoly. On the 6th I opened a two-gun battery, and on the 7th another, and began

to carry on approaches. On the 10th, being near the crest of the glacis, and having dismounted all their guns but four, colonel O'Kennely, who commanded, sent out a flag of truce; and, on account of his gallant defence, I granted him the following terms: That the Europeans should have leave to march out with their arms, two rounds per man, drums beating, and six days provisions; the Seapoys to be disarmed, and turned about their business. The garrison consisted of 100 Europeans, (officers included) 500 Seapoys, and nine guns. Having intelligence that brigadier-general Bussy was arrived at Arcot from the Northward, with 300 Europeans, and a large black army, and that the army which lay at Chittiput was to join him, and that the forces from the Southward were on their march towards Arcot, I therefore thought it advisable to cross the Palla, and encamp the army opposite to Arcot, having the Palla between us. Three thousand Moratta horse about this time joined the enemy; which put me to the greatest distress for want of provisions, as they plundered all the country.

On the 27th, lieutenant-general Lally arrived at Arcot, and took the command. Jan. 9, the enemy were all in motion. On the 10th, general Lally marched with all his army towards Wandivash, and I moved with our army along the bank of the river, in order to observe their motions, and cover our own country. On the 12th I received a letter from the commanding officer at Conjeveram, that 500 of the enemy's Europeans, and a large body of horse, had entered the town; and that the rest of their army lay at Jangolam, three miles distance from it: I therefore put the army in motion, and endeavoured, by a forced march, to save that place, which was very weak (but of consequence to us) and happily arrived there the 13th before day-light. The enemy quitting the place, their army moved towards Wondivash. The 15th I crossed the Palla with all the army, and on the 17th arrived at Outremalour, about 14 miles from Wondivash, which place I found M. Lally had invested, and began to raise batteries. The 21st I went with all the cavalry to reconnoitre, having received a letter from the commanding officer of the garrison, that a breach was made; I therefore determined to engage the enemy the next morning. Accordingly, I sent orders back to the army to join me at Irimborough, nine miles from Wondivash, where I had taken post with the cavalry. On the 22d the army marched, at six in the morning, agreeable to the orders I had given out, the day before, for that purpose. About seven o'clock our advanced guard of horse, and that of the enemy, began to fire at each other; upon which I ordered captain Baron de Vasserot, who commanded the cavalry, to form them in order of battle: He was supported by five companies of Seapoys: And, at the same time, I ordered up two pieces of cannon, and advancing myself with two companies of Seapoys, obliged the enemy to retire to their main body of horse, which consisted of 200 Europeans, and 3000 Moratas, on their left. Upon the whole of our cavalry's advancing, that of the enemy retired in pretty good order, till our cannon began to play, which was extremely well served, and obliged them to retire precipitately. I then ordered the major of brigade to the army, which was about three quarters of a mile in the rear, with orders for them to form the line of battle, but not to advance till I had joined them. Soon after, having taken possession of a tank, which the enemy's cavalry had occupied, I returned to the line, which by that time was formed according to my orders. After reviewing the whole, and finding the men in great spirits, and eager to engage, I ordered the army to move forward.

About nine o'clock we arrived at the post we had driven the enemy from, which was about two miles from their camp, and halted in their view near half an hour; during which time I went very near to them, and reconnoitred their situation. Upon finding they were strongly posted, and our flanks exposed to the enemy's cavalry, which was vastly superior to our's, I ordered the army to march by the right, in order to gain the advantage of a hill three miles from us, and about two miles from Wondivash fort; and the horse, which was then in the front, to wheel to the right and left, and form behind the second line, in order to make the rear-guard, and cover the baggage. By this motion I covered my right flank with the hill, and had some villages in my rear, where I then ordered the baggage to. This obliged the enemy to alter their disposition. During all this time we cannonaded each other, and skirmished with their advanced posts, and Moratta horse; The latter disappeared about eleven o'clock. The enemy, after making their second disposition, moved towards us about the distance of three quarters of a mile, under cover of a bank. The cannonading then began to be smart on both sides; and, upon seeing the enemy coming briskly up, I ordered the army to march forward. At two o'clock the enemy's European cavalry pushed with a great deal of resolution, in order to force our left, and come round upon our rear. Immediately I ordered up some companies of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon, which were to sustain our cavalry, who had been ordered to oppose them. Upon the cannon and Seapoys flanking them, they broke. The cavalry then had orders to charge, who drove them above a mile from our left, upon the rear of their own army. We continued in this while advancing towards each other, the enemy's flank being very well covered by a tank. It was one o'clock when we came within reach of musquetry, when a shot from us striking one of their tumbrils, it blew

then immediately ordered major Brereton to wheel colonel Draper's regiment to the left, and charge their left flank; which was exe-ted with great order, and much honour to that corps. Seeing that regiment likely to suffer from a body of black troops, together with their marines, who were under cover, and fired very briskly upon them; and at the same time, finding they had reinforced their left with a piquet from Lally's regiment, I ordered the grenadier company of Draper's, which was on the right of the second line, to support their own regiment; and having like-wise two pieces of cannon playing upon the enemy's flank, completed the rout of that wing, who abandon'd their cannon, and fell upon their own center, which was by this time, together with their right, closely en-aged with our left.

I then ordered up major Monson, with the rest of the second line, and placed him so as to be able to support any part of our line, at the same time flanking the enemy. About five o'clock their whole army gave way, and fled towards their own camp, but, finding we pursued them, quitted it, and left us entire masters of the field, together with all their cannon, except three small pieces, which they carried off. The number of cannon taken is as follow: One 32, one 24, three 20, two 18, one 14, two 3, and two 2 pounders, iron; three 6, four 4, one 3, and two 2 pounders, brass; in all 22 pieces. Round shot, 3204; grape, 110. Besides tumbrils, and all other implements belonging to the train. The pri-soners we have taken are, brigadier-general Bussy, le chevalier Godeville, quarter-master general; of Lally's regiment, lieutenant-colonel Murphy, two captains, two lieutenants; of the Lorrain regiment, one captain, one lieutenant; of the India battalion, two lieu-tenants, two ensigns; of the marines, le che-valier de Poete, knight of Malta, who is since dead of his wounds. All the above gentle-men were wounded, but M. Bussy, and an ensign of the Indian battalion. The French reckon they had 800 killed and wounded, 200 of which we buried in the field. We have taken above 200 wounded prisoners, besides 40 not wounded. Our loss is as follows: Of colonel Draper's regiment, ensign Collins killed, and 17 private: Wounded, major Brereton and lieu-tenant Brown, (since dead of their wounds) captain Knuttal, ensigns Halfpenny, Thomp-son and Horler; and 66 private: Of my regiment, killed, ensign Stuart, and 13 private; wounded, lieutenants Fraser and Tyd, ensign Hon, and 36 private: The honourable com-pany's troops, killed, ensign Evans, and 18 private; wounded, cornet Kuhn, and 29 pri-vate: Among our black troops, about 70 killed and wounded. The enemy's army, com-manded by lieutenant-general Lally, consisted of 1200 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry; 300 Cofferies, and between 9 and 10000 black troops. Twenty pieces of can-non in the field, and five on their batteries against the fort, where they blew up a large magazine of powder upon their retreat. Our army amounted to 1700 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry; 3000 black troops; 14 pieces of cannon, and one howitz. The ene-my collected themselves under the walls of Chittiput, about 18 miles from the field of battle, and the next day marched to Gingey. Our cavalry, being greatly fatigu'd, put it out of my power to pursue the enemy as far as I could have wished. During the whole engage-ment, and ever since I have had the honour of commanding the army, the officers and men have shewn the greatest spirit; nor can I say too much for the behaviour of the artillery.

The next day I sent out a detachment of cavalry, to harrass the enemy. Jan. 26, find-ing that general Lally had retired with his broken troops to Pondicherry, I sent captain de Vasserot, with 1000 horse, and 300 Sea-poys, towards Pondicherry, to destroy the French country, and marched the army to be-siege Chittiput, and, on the 28th at night, erected a two-gun battery, and got in one 24 and one 20 pounder, and played upon them from on eight-inch howitz. The next day, after making a breach, le chevalier de Tilly, with his garrison, surrendered prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of four officers, 54 pri-vate, and 300 Seapoys, with 73 Europeans wounded, in the hospital. I found in the fort nine guns, and a good quantity of ammunition. Having intelligence of a party of the enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, I sent captain Smith with a detachment to intercept them. On the 30th, marched the army towards Arcot (the capital of the province) in order to besiege it. This day capt. Smith joined me, having taken the party I had sent him after, which consisted of 10 Europeans, 50 Seapoys, and two brass eight-pounders; and soon after, he took a captain of the Lorrain regiment, and three French commissaries. On the 1st of February I set out from the army for Arcot, leaving orders with major Monson to throw a few shells into Timmery, and to summon the garrison. Feb. 2. The army marched and en-camped within two miles of Arcot. Major Monson reported to me this day, that the gar-rison of Timmery surrendered prisoners of war. There were in it six guns, one serjeant, 20 Europeans, and 60 Seapoys. Feb. 5. I opened batteries against the fort of Arcot, viz. one of five 18 pounders, and another of two 18 and one 24 pounders. On the 6th begun to carry on approaches to the South-West and West towers of the fort; and having by the 10th got within 60 yards of the crest of the glacis, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. It consisted of three captains, eight sub-alterns, 236 private, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys. There were in it four mortars, 22 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of all kinds of military stores. We had, during the siege, seven non-commissioned and private killed; and ensign Mac Mahon, (who acted as engineer) and 16 wounded.

Further

Further Proceedings against the *Cherokee Indians*, continued from p. 425.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Prince George, July 2.

THE 24th of June we marched from hence, and continued marching the 25th and 26th without any interruption from the Indians; but on Friday the 27th, about six miles from Etchowee, the first town in the middle settlements, the advanced party under capt. Morrison, discovered three Indians, one of whom he made prisoner, who pretended that the middle settlements were for peace, and knew nothing of the army's coming up. The colonel did not give much credit to what the prisoner said, but marched forward with the greatest precaution, and when they had got about a mile further, the advanced party, under capt. Morrison aforesaid, were fired upon by the Indians from a thicket; he nevertheless went forward till his party retreated, and he himself was unfortunately killed. The colonel on hearing the fire, ordered the light-infantry and grenadiers to advance, which they did, and met with some of capt. Morrison's party, who told them that there were above 500 Indians in ambush; they however still advanced, but could see nothing, though they were often fired upon: coming to a rising ground they at length discovered a body of the enemy, whom they immediately fired upon, and obliged them to retire into a swamp. The colonel then ordered the whole to advance, himself at the head of the Royals, and lieut. col. Grant at the head of the Highlanders. The Indians still continued firing whenever they had an opportunity, and the army always pushed forward and firing, but at too great a distance to do execution. When they got as near the Indians as possible, several platoons were discharged amongst them, which must have done execution, for they retired, and left off firing. In this affair the colonel was struck with two spent balls, on the shoulder and ancle. The army was then ordered into the path, and to go for the Indian town, a flanking party being out on the left, and a deep river on the right: This path was so narrow that the army was obliged to move through it in an Indian file. The Indians observing this motion, went off, and came round upon the rear of the army, fired frequently, and wounded several men, but several platoons being fired among them, they ran off, some dragging others away by the feet, arms, and legs. The front was fired upon two different times before the army reached the town, but little damage done: The inhabitants were all gone when we arrived there, and their doors locked: We found nothing there but some Indian corn. The army encamped on a plain surrounded with hills, and made huts of board from the Indian houses. The colonel had his little tent pitched in the center, as we formed a square. Several shots were fired on our camp from the hills around, some of the balls falling within three yards of the colonel's tent, but were quite spent. About five in the afternoon an express came to the camp, with advice, that the picquet, and guard with provisions, were warmly attacked by the Indians, but that they defended themselves bravely, and killed several of the enemy. The colonel immediately ordered capt. Sinclair with 200 men to their assistance, and they all returned to camp about twelve at night, the enemy having been beat by the piquet and guard, before capt. Sinclair's party got up to them. The fore part of the 28th was taken up in dressing the wounded, and putting every thing in a proper posture of defence; and all was quiet till about four in the afternoon, when a shot was fired from a hill at a small distance from us, which was followed by vollies from a body of Indians, for the space of half an hour without ceasing. Capt. Sutherland was immediately ordered to the river's side with the colonel's company; but, when he arrived there, thinking he was at too great a distance to do execution, he crossed the river, and fired several platoons upon the enemy, which obliged them to run off. We received little damage from the enemy; they wounded only two or three of our people slightly. Several of our horses being killed, and others wounded, it was hard to determine what should be done; for, if we proceeded further, either provisions or sick must be left; the first we could not go without, and the sick could not be left in a place of no defence, to become a prey to the savages: It was therefore resolved that the whole should return, and carriages were immediately made for those who could not go on horseback. The whole marched about twelve at night, the colonel thinking it was the safest way from being disturbed by the Indians. We accordingly marched about 25 miles that night and the next day, without hearing any thing of them, till on the 30th, when several shot being fired off which could not be drawn, having been wet by rain in the night, at assembly beating, a party of the enemy, who had come through the woods by a near path (imagining the camp was attacked by some other of their parties) advanced and fired upon the center of our picquet, who were posted at some distance in the woods; but they were soon made sensible of their mistake, and obliged to go off in great haste. After our flanking parties were placed, and every thing got in readiness, we began our march, and, before the rear had come off the ground of encampment, lieutenant Montgomery, who was on the flanking party of the front, came upon a body of about 60 Indians, who were lying in wait for us, and drying their baggage, blankets, &c. in the sun, which had been wet the night before. Upon giving them a fire they all ran off, those that were wounded they threw on horses and carried away with them: Before all Montgomery's party could come

come up, it being on a hill, and the men walking in an Indian file, the Indians had left every thing, (except their firelocks) which our party seized; and what they could not bring away, they cut to-pieces and destroyed. Another party of the enemy attacked our rear, but were beat off, and several of them killed. We encamped that night about nine miles from hence, and arrived here the first current, whence we shall proceed in a day or two down the country. Capt. Williams of the Royal light infantry, and eight of the Royals rank and file were killed, and capt. Peter Gordon, ensign Eddington, one serjeant, and 32 rank and file, wounded: Of the highlanders, two serjeants, and six rank and file, were killed; lieutenants M'Marton and M'Kennon, surgeon's mate, J. Monro, one serjeant, one piper, and 25 rank and file, wounded, some slightly. No Indians have been seen or heard of since they were beat off on the 30th in the morning.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ALTHOUGH the French had penetrated into the electorate of Hanover, as mentioned in our last, yet they were far from being at their ease, or able to push far into that electorate; for on the 10th ult. general Luckner not only drove back one of their detachments that had advanced as far as Eimbeck, but surprised another, that was at Nordheim, of 332 men, all of whom he made prisoners of war; and about the same time colonel Dunop, at the head of a detachment from the allied army, attacked a detachment of French, consisting of 2000 men, which were posted in the wood of Sababourg, to preserve the communication between their army and their troops on the other side of the Weser; and, notwithstanding the strength of their situation, he drove them from their post, after killing or taking prisoners about 500 of them. On the other hand, the garrison of 700 men, which the allies had left in the little town of Ziegenhain, having held out until they had spent all their ammunition, were about the same time obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war; and the French say they found in the place 14 brass and two iron pieces of cannon.

From this time to the 22d ult. nothing happened very remarkable between these two armies; and the advantages gained by the allies on that day, and on the 5th inst. we have already given an account of *; since which we have received the following list of the prisoners taken in the said town of Zierenberg, viz.

Clermont's volunteers: One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one commandant of a battalion, one major, three captains, one aid-major, and eight lieutenants. Volunteers of Dauphiny: One Leutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, four lieutenants, six cornets, one aid-de-camp, and two other officers; in all, 36 officers. With 161 private men of Clermont's volunteers, and 231 of those of Dauphiny. Total 428 men.

To which we shall only add, that the advices by the last mail left the allied army incamped at Buhne, and the French just retired from Immenhausen towards Cassel, where they were fortifying their camp, as if they intended to remain there for some time, and were afraid of being attacked; though an expedition about the same time, successfully executed by major Bulow, may make them alter their measures; for the major having been detached with a strong party, and with proper orders, by prince Ferdinand, he came so suddenly, and so unexpectedly, upon the town of Marpurg, that he got into the town without much opposition, where he destroyed all the French ovens, and carried off a great quantity of cloathing, spare arms, and other stores, belonging to their army, together with eight officers, several commissaries, and a number of private men: Nay, with some of his party he pushed as far as Butzbach, where he took prisoners two companies of the regiment of Raugrave; with all which booty he retired to Frankenberg.

Having already given the Prussian account of the battle of Lignitz†, we shall add the Austrian account of their loss in this battle, as it was published by authority at Vienna, which was as follows:

"Infantry: Killed 1322, wounded 2022, prisoners 112, missing 2033. Cavalry: Killed, 52 men, and 141 horses; wounded, 258 men, and 179 horses; missing, 100 men, and 72 horses. Artillery: Killed, 40 men, and 30 horses; wounded, 90 men, and 54 horses; missing, 7 men. Total of our loss, 6043 men, and 476 horses. We also lost, on this occasion, 68 pieces of cannon, namely 45 three-pounders, 13 six-pounders, and 10 twelve-pounders."

The Russian troops having repassed the Oder presently after they heard of this battle, and Breslau being thereby freed from any danger of being attacked by them, prince Henry passed that river with the chief part of his army, and joined his brother the king of Prussia, leaving the other part of his army, under the command of general Goltze, to protect the country against the Russian irregulars; and presently after this junction the king marched, with his whole force, to the relief of Schweidnitz, then blocked up by the Austrian army under marshal count Daun, who upon his majesty's approach retired, and, by the last accounts, was encamped at Cunzendorff. As to the Russians, after repassing the Oder, they retired to Hernstat; which obliged general Goltze to pass the Oder at Koben, and to go and encamp under the cannon of Glogau, after having suffered some loss in his retreat by an attack from the Russian irregulars under general Tottleben; which is all the Russians seem inclined to attempt on that side; but, in the Eastern Pomerania, they have attacked Colberg both

* See, before, p. 483, 484.

† See, before, p. 481, 483.

both by land and sea, though hitherto with very little success, as it is provided with a good garrison under a brave commander: And on the Western side of Pomerania the war is likewise again renewed; for on the 9th of August the Swedish army passed the Pene, and began to advance into the Prussian territory; whereupon many little skirmishes happened between them and the few Prussian troops on that side commanded by general Stutterheim; but, as the latter were not numerous enough to stand a general engagement, the former had advanced as far as Strausberg when the last account came from thence.

As to the combined army of Austrians and the troops of the empire, we have already given an account of the engagement they had with the Prussians under general Hulsen*; since which nothing very remarkable has happened between them; and, as to the duke of Wirtemberg, with the troops under his command, he has been principally employed in raising contributions, one half of which, it is said, he is to account for to the empress-queen.

From Portugal we hear, that the infants Don Joseph, Don Antonio, and Don Gaspar, the king's three natural brothers, have been seized and conducted to prison, for having been concerned in the conspiracy mentioned in our last; by which, it seems, the whole royal family were to have been cut off.

POSTSCRIPT.

By a mail just arrived we are told, from the French camp at Cassel, Sept. 15, that M. de Stainville fell in with major Bulow's party on the 13th, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken, drove them to Barlemont, took eight pieces of cannon, all their baggage, and a great many prisoners.

And in the London Gazette of Saturday, Sept. 27, we have the following intelligence, dated Brunswick, Sept. 19. "An express is arrived here, with advices from Magdebourg, dated Sept. the 18th, which say, that the king of Prussia marched forward on the 11th, in order to streighten the enemy, and succeeded in turning the Austrian army, by directing his march by Striegau, Hohenfriedberg, and Baumgarten; that his Prussian majesty, in his way, on the 12th, had gained a considerable advantage over Gen. Beck's corps, and, in this affair, made two battalions of Croats prisoners, took their cannon, and entirely dispersed upwards of thirty squadrons. Marshal Daun, who had lately his head-quarters at Furstenstein, has thought proper to retire, with great precipitation, into the mountains of Landshut; so that there was reason to hope, that the Austrians would be soon obliged to evacuate Silesia."

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for September, 1760.

1. THE Romance of a Day; or, An Adventure in Greenwich Park. Pr. 1s. Pottinger.—[This adventure is not badly related; and, as it has a proper, a virtuous catastrophe, perhaps there may be no great danger in reading it, to those who make such productions their entertainment: But we bar all swains and nymphs from trying the like experiments, unless they can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say they have equal endowments of mind and person with Frederick and Lætitia.]

2. The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman. Vol. III.—[If similitude of paper and character, if a Greek motto, scraps of Greek and Latin sentences, and an aping of all Tristram Shandy's *Littlenesses*, will demonstrate this volume to be genuine,—here it is: But where is that satirical vein of humour, those latent lessons of virtue and morality, to be found in the original Shandy, which would almost excuse his trifling, and justify any thing but the fools he has made?]

3. A full Reply to a Letter under the Name of Joseph Benwell, of Eaton, concerning a late Operation. By George Aylett, Surgeon, at Windsor. Pr. 6d. Dodsley.—[As before, p. 328, we deferred our opinion of this affair till Mr. Aylett's reply was published; so we shall wait to see if Mr. Benwell rejoins to what Mr. Aylett has advanced in, what a friend of his calls, this *literary* dispute.—We fear that few gentlemen of the profession, however, would attempt amputation, were they to be engaged in a *literary* contention about it: But it is surprising what matter may arise between two or three *literary* combatants. If any of our readers chuse to wade through this controversy, we only advise them to hear both parties; for *much is said on both sides.*]

4. An Essay on the Nature and Cure of the King's-Evil, &c. Pr. 6d. or 5s. per Dozen. Buckland.—[Mr. Morley, the author of this little tract, has, he says, received a remedy for this dreadful disorder from the papers of a deceased lady, to whom he was executor; and he has promised to leave the secret to his own executors, having successfully, and without fee or reward, practised it. We shall say more of this little piece in our next.]

IN our last we gave our readers a VIEW of QUEBECK, from the Bason. With the help of the Plan of Quebeck, in our last volume, p. 200, and the accurate and minute description of the place, p. ibid. & seq. the situation of the bason, &c. in this view, may be easily turned to. Point Levy is to the left hand, and Cape Diamond to the right of the opening in front, which is the river St. Lawrence, between the town and Point Levy; the opening to the right of the town is the river St. Charles, with hulks of 8 guns each to defend the entrance. The bason, which occupies all the space in the front of the plate is four miles wide.

The Lists of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Ecclesiastical Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, Course of Exchange, Bills of Mortality, and the rest of the Books, with many ingenious pieces in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next.

* See, before, p. 484.